THE GENTLEMAN's GUIDE IN HIS TOUR THROUGH FRANCE.

BY

AN OFFICER,

Who recommends to his Countrymen not to ſpend more Money than is requiſite to ſupport, with Decency, the Character of an ENGLISHMAN.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A CORRECT MAP

OF

All the Poſt-Roads of FRANCE.

THE SEVENTH EDITION,
With conſiderable Additions.

PARTICULARLY

The ROUTS through ITALY,

AND THE

EXPENCE of TRAVELLING in that Part of EUROPE.

LONDON.
Printed for G. KEARSLEY, No. 46, Fleet Street.
MDCCLXXXIII.
[Price Three Shillings and Six Pence Half Bound.]

822
le

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE conſiderable Improvements made to this Edition are not ſo regularly placed as they ſhould have been; but the Reader will, in the Table of Contents, find all the Articles relative to Italy, *with the References, ſeparated from thoſe of* France; *which will entirely remove the Inconvenience he would otherwiſe experience.*

*** *The Author of this uſeful Work is lately deceaſed; the Publiſher is indebted to another Hand for the Additions, particularly the Routs through* Italy.

CONTENTS.

Page

GENERAL Remarks neceſſary to be read by a Gentleman who deſigns to travel; with an accurate Account of the French *Coins*, --- --- --- --- 1

From London *to* Calais --- --- 12

From Calais *to* Paris, *through* Abbeville, 20

From Calais *to* Paris *by the Way of* Liſle, *through* Dunkirk *and* Ypres --- 26

Another Road to Liſle, *through St.* Omer's, *which is the neareſt*, --- --- 33

From London *to* Paris, *by Way of* Brighthelmſtone *in* Suſſex, *to* Dieppe, *through* Rouen *in* Normandy, --- --- 35

Poſt-Road from Rouen *to* Paris, *by* Mante, 39

Poſt-Road from Rouen *to* Paris, *by* Pontoiſe, 41

Directions for travelling from Rouen *to* Paris, *by Water*, --- --- --- 43

A ſhort Deſcription of Paris, --- --- 44

Curioſities worth ſeeing in Paris, --- 49

Public

Page

Public Entertainments of Paris, *and their different Prices*, -- -- -- 55

Rules for an Engliſhman's *laying out his Money in* Paris, -- -- -- 57

A Deſcription of the Royal Palace of Verſailles, -- -- -- -- 64

A Liſt of its principal Paintings, -- 79

——— *Gardens and Statues*, -- 95

Deſcription of the Palaces of Marly, -- 101

———Vincennes, - 103

———Meudon, - 105

———St. Germains, 107

———Fontainebleau, 108

———St. Cloud, - 112

A Deſcription of the moſt magnificent Country-Seats near Paris, -- -- -- 116

The Rout from Paris *to* Lyons, -- 118

From Paris *to* Lyons, *by* Moulins, -- 119

——Paris *to* Lyons, *by Way of* Dijon, *in* Burgundy, -- -- -- 121

Deſcription of the City of Lyons, *and ſome other Towns in the South of* France, - 130

Deſcription of Avignon, --- --- 135

Deſcription of Aix, --- --- --- 140

Deſcription of Toulon, -- -- -- 143

Page

Deſcription of Marſeilles, — — 150
Deſcription of Arles, — — 152
Deſcription of Niſmes, — — 153
Deſcription of Montpellier, — — 156
Deſcription of Toulouſe, — — 168
Deſcription of Poictiers, — — 180
Deſcription of Tours, — — 183
Deſcription of Blois, — — 185
Deſcription of Orleans, — — 188
A ſummary Account of the Diſtances of each Town by Land, and alſo by Water, — 190
General Obſervations on the Climate, Manners, Government, and Revenues of France, — — 191
Liſt of Stage-Coaches, with their Time and Place of Departure and Arrival; alſo their Prices, — — 201
Liſt of Water-Carriages, — 215
Account of the Poſt from Paris *to all Parts of* Europe, — — 219
Liſt of the beſt Inns, Hotels, and Eating-Houſes in Paris, — 228
Plan of Exchange-Notes for the Uſe of Britiſh *Travellers and others, in Foreign Parts,* — — 255

Account

Page

Account of the Public Libraries at Paris, — 264
——— ——*Private Libraries,* ——— 266
Liſt of the Royal Academies of France, — 269
Length of Miles in the different parts of Europe, ——— ——— 271

ITALY.

Account of the Expence and Manner of travelling in the different States of Italy, 232
Reduction of the Money of the different States of Italy, ——— ——— 235
Table of the principal Routs in Italy, — 236
Rout from Turin *to* Milan, *with the Names of the Towns and Villages, their Diſtances from each other, and the Names of the beſt Houſes of Entertainment upon the Road,* ——— ——— ibid.

☞ Each of the following Routs contain the ſame uſeful information.

Rout from Bologna *to* Ancona, ——— 236
Rout from Milan *to* Bologna, ——— 237
Rout from Rome *to* Ancona, ——— 238
Rout from Rome *to* Naples, ——— 240
Rout from Naples *to* Meſſina, ——— 242

Page

Rout from Milan *to* Genoa —— 243
Rout from Genoa *to* Piſa, —— 244
Rout from Leghorn *to* Florence, —— 245
Another Rout from Leghorn *to* Florence, 246
Rout from Piſa *to* Poggibonſi, —— ibid.
Rout from Florence *to* Rome, —— 247
Rout from Florence *to* Foligno, —— 248
Rout from Foligno *to* Fano, —— ibid.
Rout from Florence *to* Bologna, —— 249
Rout from Turin *to* Bologna, —— ibid.
Rout from Milan *to* Venice, —— 250
Rout from Milan *to* Mantua, —— 251
Rout from Venice *to* Trieſte, —— 252
Rout from Mantua *to* Venice, —— ibid.
Rout from Venice *to* Rimini, —— 253
Rout from Mantua *to* Bologna, —— ibid.
Rout from Bologna *to* Padua, —— 254
Rout from Aleſſandria *to* Genoa, —— ibid.
Rout from Mantua *to* Trento, —— ibid.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE

IN HIS

TOUR THROUGH FRANCE.

SECTION I.

General Remarks, neceſſary to be read by a Gentleman who deſigns to travel; with an accurate Account of the French *Coins.*

A FONDNESS for travelling being the characteriſtic of the Engliſh, more than of any other nation; I imagined that I could not employ my time better than in writing the following ſheets; which I hope may prove acceptable to the public, as it is (to my great ſurpriſe) the firſt of that kind that has ever appeared in print. I am much concerned for my inability to execute it as I could wiſh; but the only and beſt apology I

can make, is, to abide by the truth, ſet all partiality aſide, and relate nothing but what has really occurred to my own obſervation.

The love of my country, and the regard I entertain for its intereſts, have always a place in my thoughts; through my whole conduct, and in all my obſervations, ſtill are thoſe points in view; and happy ſhould I eſteem myſelf, if their reſults would conduce, in the leaſt degree, to the advantage, improvement, or precaution, of any of my worthy fellow countrymen.

Theſe, it is to be hoped, are motives very ſufficient to induce me to an undertaking of this nature; through the whole of which, I ſhall uſe my utmoſt endeavours not only to make the tour frugal, pleaſing, and advantageous, but alſo to avoid the many inconveniences and impoſitions, which muſt naturally occur to all thoſe who travel, that have not had a previous intimation of them.

I muſt beg leave to obſerve, it is a general conceived notion in England, that it is neceſſary to have a conſiderable fortune to make the tour of France: ſo it is, I confeſs, if a man is determined to be a dupe to Frenchmen, and enter into all the follies, vices, and fopperies, of that vain, ſuperficial people; but I can with veracity declare, that during eighteen months I was abroad, it did not coſt me 150l.

150l. ſterling. In this time I learned their language; made myſelf acquainted with their laws, cuſtoms, and manners; never omitted examining with care all the curioſities worthy a ſtranger's inſpection; always appeared in genteel company; kept my ſervant when in town; and, in all reſpects, ſupported with reputation the character I aſſumed.

While I acted on this plan (which proceeded not more from œconomy, than a patriotic diſpoſition) how frequently did I with concern ſee our young nobility and gentry, who, even travelling for their education, ſpend their money and time, little to their own improvement, or the credit of their country, frequently collecting mobs in the ſtreets, by throwing money from their windows; and in their daily actions confirming Frenchmen in their unalterable opinions, that the Engliſh are all immenſely rich; and conſequently can afford to pay double what a Frenchman will for the ſame article!

People in trade find the Engliſh cuſtom ſo vaſtly beneficial, that they have their lookers-out on purpoſe to bring them to their ſhops and taverns, who have a ſhare in the impoſitions ariſing: of this I was forewarned by an honeſt Frenchman, who, early on my going into France, adviſed me never to offer more than one half of what they aſked me; and,

moſt frequently, I bought what I wanted at that rate.

It would be needleſs to addreſs myſelf, on this occaſion, to gentlemen of large fortunes, who travel with equipages and ſervants; they, even in their own country, will meet with many impoſitions, which a gentleman travelling privately muſt naturally avoid: yet this one article I ſhall recommend to them, not to take abroad their own poſt-chaiſes, as their ſlight ſtructure is by no means calculated for the heavy pavement of the French roads; having known ſeveral gentlemen obliged to ſell them for no other reaſon.

I ſhall now proceed to equip my adventurer in the following manner.

Should he be an officer, I would have him by all means carry with him his uniform or regimentals; that being the moſt reſpectable dreſs he can poſſibly appear in, and which, in a great meaſure, excludes him from many impoſitions; and entitles him to meſs with the French officers in any town he may chooſe to reſide at. This, of all ſchemes, is the moſt eligible for him, as they are moſt of them extremely friendly; men of ſtrict honour, and will, at all times, prevent his being impoſed on; as the privileges they enjoy * (though their

* A French officer is exempted from all taxes except the poll-tax, which is very trifling: there is a duty upon every article,

their pay is ſo vaſtly inferior to ours) make them not only reſpected, but feared by people in buſineſs. They all ſpeak good French; are very ready to ſet him right in their language; and as long as he behaves like a man of honour among them, he is ſure to receive every civility in their power to grant: for their attachment to the Engliſh officers, (and indeed the Engliſh in general, from their generous and unprecedented conduct to them, when priſoners in the late war) makes them ſolicitous to ſerve them: theſe, preferable to all others in France, are the men he ſhould endeavour to be moſt intimate with; and it is in every Engliſh gentleman's power to be ſo in a little time, by frequenting the military coffee-houſe: but let him not too readily cultivate acquaintance; let him firſt take a little time to make prudent obſervations; and thoſe whom he ſees are moſt reſpected among themſelves, are the men I would recommend to his intimacy; for in their corps, as in ours, ſome do not merit being taken notice of.

article, though the produce of France, which when he buys, is taken off: theſe, with many other advantages, and the exceſſive cheapneſs of every neceſſary of life, make their pay adequate (if not ſuperior) to the Britiſh officers. Thoſe of the navy have the ſame pay in peace as in war; a captain of a frigate's appointment being 3000 livres, and a lieutenant's 1500, which enables them to live genteel, conſequently reſpected wherever they go.

It will now and then be requiſite to aſk them to his chamber to breakfaſt, which is all the expence attending it; as he will dine and ſup with them at their *auberge*, or tavern: this expence is ſeldom more, and moſt frequently leſs, than 50 livres a month; which is little more than two guineas; a livre being about tenpence ſterling; for which he is found a dinner and ſupper, with a deſert of fruit, cheeſe, and ſweet-meats; and as much wine as he will drink; which (except in time of Lent) an Engliſhman in health may always make a ſhift with.

It may not be improper here to let you into the nature of the French coins, which you muſt pay a ſtrict obſervance to, as they are difficult to diſtinguiſh from each other; and without proper notice, you will be frequently cheated when buying ſmall matters.

FRENCH COINS.

GOLD.

A louis d'or, twenty-four livres French; twenty ſhillings Engliſh.

SILVER.

A grand ecu, or ſix livres piece, five ſhillings Engliſh.

The

The ecu, or three livres piece, two ſhillings and ſix-pence Engliſh.

The vingt-quatre ſols piece, one ſhilling Engliſh.

A livre is no coin, but computation, and is twenty-pence French, or ten-pence Engliſh.

A douze ſols piece, is twelve-pence French, or ſix-pence Engliſh.

A ſix ſols piece is ſix-pence French, or three-pence Engliſh.

COPPER, MIXED WITH SILVER.

A deux ſols, or two-pence French, one penny Engliſh, is the moſt common ſmall coin in France, and hath an L upon it, and is near the ſize of our ſix-pence, but is copper, with a white or ſilveriſh mixture, and twelve of theſe make a vingt-quatre ſols piece, or one ſhilling Engliſh.

They have alſo another ſmall piece of much the ſame ſize and colour, but not quite ſo white, and ſomewhat thinner, which is one ſol and an half, three halfpence French, or three farthings Engliſh.

ALL COPPER.

A ſol, or ſous, is a piece of copper like our halfpenny, value one penny French, or one halfpenny Engliſh; twenty-four of theſe make an Engliſh ſhilling.

A deux liard piece is half a ſol French, or a farthing Engliſh, and alike to it.

A liard, or farthing French, is the value of half a farthing Engliſh.

N. B. No coin of a former reign will paſs in this king's time, all the coins being called in upon the demiſe of their kings. Travellers ſhould therefore be careful not to receive any old coin in change, as they will meet with great difficulty in getting it off again.

An Engliſh guinea paſſes in France for twenty-four livres only, or twenty ſhillings Engliſh; ſo that gentlemen loſe a ſhilling by every guinea they change in France.

Bank notes are not negotiable in France; and it is extremely difficult to get them changed in any towns; in ſome places abſolutely impoſſible.

If you draw, while abroad, on a banker in France, you generally are charged ſeven or eight pounds per cent. diſcount; but if on a French merchant, who wants to tranſmit money to London, it is generally done at par: this laſt is therefore the moſt ſaving method, but then you muſt always wait till they have a confirmation that your bill is honoured.

Into a ſmall trunk I would have you put a dozen of ſhirts; they ought to be much coarſer than the Engliſh in general wear them; otherwiſe, their ſlovenly manner of waſhing (which is

is by beating them with a board againſt a ſtone in cold water) will ſoon oblige you to buy others; half a dozen pair of ſhoes; a pair of boots, and buckſkin breeches, would be requiſite; as the French leather is not proof againſt water: your ſtockings ſhould be ſilk, which is the faſhion of France, even among the meaneſt mechanics; theſe, with the clothes on your back, and the hat on your head, with the beſt French dictionary and grammar extant, are all the luggage you ought to take; for at the firſt town you propoſe to reſide at, you ſhould fit out *à la mode de France*, and continue ſo as long as you ſtay in that country: don't think this advice unſeaſonable; as an Engliſh dreſs is a ſufficient object for French knavery: it would be wrong to buy more things at a time than are requiſite; as you can recruit your ſtock at every town you come to, or chooſe to continue at for ſome time. I had almoſt forgot two neceſſary articles called a knife and fork; which if you neglect taking with you, you'll often run the hazard of loſing your dinner; it being the cuſtom of thoſe very polite people (women, as well as men) to lug out their great ſharp-pointed knives when going to their meals; as there are ſeldom any laid on the table, except called for; and when they appear (if they had any edge) an Engliſhman would ſuppoſe they

were made to ſtick a roaſting pig; and as to their forks, which are made in the ſhape of ſpoons, with three prongs, they are equally uſeleſs, or unhandy.

To an Engliſhman it ſeems very ſtrange to go into an inn and make a bargain for his bed, his ſupper, his horſes, and ſervants, before he eats or ſleeps; yet this is common in France, and for a ſtranger even neceſſary; for though you will meet with no kind of civil reception at the inns upon the road in France, as with us, at your entrance; you will meet with an exorbitant bill (without this precaution) at your departure; therefore, when you come to an inn, where you intend to ſtay all night, or to dine, aſk the price of your room and bed, and order a ſupper or dinner at thirty, forty, fifty, or ſixty ſols per head; you will then be well ſerved with, perhaps, many diſhes, any one of which, had you ordered in particular, would have been charged treble.

It will naturally occur to you to get letters of credit on Meſſrs. Foley, Wolfe, or ſome other banker at Paris, and theſe will be ſufficient to conduct you through France, as they will give you recommendations from town to town; without which, if you have ever ſo much money in your pocket, you will neither be well received, or reſpected: if you can procure other letters to any of the creditable inhabitants

inhabitants of a town, they will be greatly inſtrumental to your paſſing your time more agreeably, as the French are always fond of company; and, indeed, ſhew great hoſpitality to ſtrangers, when genteelly recommended.

In any town you chooſe to reſide at, you ſhould, ſoon after your arrival, pay your compliments to the intendant, and other principal officers: this method is not only genteel, but political, as you may have many cauſes for redreſs, from the natural injuſtice, and inclination to villainy, hourly practiſed by the common people; and whilſt you are an inhabitant of any town in France, you are under the protection of the intendant, and have a right to claim it, whenever occaſion offers; and ſhould he be ſlow in the adminiſtration of juſtice (as indeed they too frequently are) there is our ambaſſador at Paris to remonſtrate to; who, if he pleaſes, may get him moſt ſeverely reprimanded for not having done his duty. I may venture to aſſert (from ſome circumſtances wherein I myſelf was concerned) that were the Engliſh to exert themſelves with becoming ſpirit, in applying for juſtice to the fountain head, when ill treated, they would not have ſo often occaſion to do it; and might be more certain to meet with leſs difficulties, better treatment and reſpect, whilſt on their

travels: but I am concerned to obſerve, that moſt of them being too indolent to put themſelves to a little trouble or expence, in defence of juſtice, will pay a moſt impoſing bill, and too frequently put up with abuſive treatment; which is (in my opinion) inconſiſtent with the character of a man of honour. I have known theſe raſcals, when they have fallen into the hands of ſpirited men, made ſuch ſevere examples of, that the very name of an Engliſhman ſpread a terror, and was reſpected ever after in the country where it happened: wherefore it is obvious from what I have ſaid, that the impoſitions and diſreſpect which travellers meet with, totally proceed from their own indolence; and that they are not equally reſpected through all France, is entirely owing to the ſame cauſe.

SECT. II.

From London *to* Calais.

UPON 'Change every day is to be met with the maſter of a French trader; whoſe price to Calais, Dunkirk, or Boulogne, is only a guinea each paſſenger: the paſſage is commonly made in ſixteen or twenty hours: this ſcheme is more commendable than going to Dover: where, ſhould you chance to be wind-

windbound, it will coſt you at leaſt half a guinea a day; however, that you may take your choice, I ſhall here give an account of the different methods of performing this journey, either by poſt, or in the Dover machine, which ſets out from the Golden Croſs, at Charing-Croſs; and another from the Croſs-Keys and Spread Eagle in Gracechurch-ſtreet: the fare for each paſſenger is twenty ſhillings; and the journey is performed in one day; the diſtance from London to Dover is ſeventy-two miles.

If you rather chooſe to travel poſt, I muſt alſo inform you, that unleſs you go to the Marquis of Granby's Head, at Dartford, you will be compelled to pay a ſhilling per mile for your poſt-chaiſe; but if you take that inn firſt, their driver will conduct you to the proper houſes throughout, to avoid that firſt impoſition.

The Ship Inn upon the quay at Dover, is the beſt and moſt reaſonable houſe; the landlady, Mrs. Jones, being admirably cut out for the great ſhare of buſineſs ſhe has from ſtrangers paſſing between the two kingdoms.

The paſſage in the packet from Dover to Calais is only half-a-guinea each perſon; the diſtance being no more than twenty-one miles: the hire of a whole veſſel to yourſelf, is preciſely

ciſely the ſame from Dover to Boulogne as from Dover to Calais, five guineas; and by going to Boulogne, inſtead of Calais, you will ſave the expence of travelling twenty-four miles by land.

Moſt of the Dover packet-boats are the property of one man, or one ſet of men; by which means they endeavour to keep up the price to five guineas: however, there are one or two bye-boats that will carry you over for three guineas; but theſe cannot always be procured.

When a gentleman hires a packet-boat from Dover to Calais, let him inſiſt upon being carried into the harbour in the ſhip, without paying the leaſt regard to the repreſentations of the maſter; when he tells you it is low water, or the wind is in your teeth, ſay, you will ſtay on board till it is high water, or the wind comes favourable; and if he ſees you reſolute, he will find means to bring the ſhip into the harbour, or at leaſt to convince you, that it abſolutely is not in his power. I mention this, becauſe nothing is ſo great a deception to people unuſed to objects from the ſea, as the diſtance it is to high land; and the boatmen will demand almoſt as much for rowing you to ſhore as you gave for your whole paſſage.

I ſhall

I ſhall ſuppoſe you now landed at Calais, your trunk ſearched at the Bureau, and lodged at either the Silver Lion, Hotel d'Angleterre, or Table Royal; extravagant houſes all! therefore let your ſtay in this town be as ſhort as poſſible; walk round the ramparts; and when you have examined the fortifications, (which you may do without interruption, if you have a cockade in your hat) you will have ſeen every thing worthy a ſtranger's inſpection.

The map which is prefixed to this book, is accurately engraved from the beſt authorities, ſhews the rout of the poſt roads of the kingdom of France, and will inform you with great exactneſs, throughout the kingdom, the names of every town and village you go through, and the diſtance it is from Paris.

In your walks, buy *le nouveau voyage de France*; that is, "The new voyage of France;" it is in two pocket volumes, and will coſt you only five livres; theſe books are extremely neceſſary and entertaining upon the road, as they furniſh maps of every rout you can take, and are eſſentially uſeful in the towns, as they will point out to you their curioſities, ſituations, manufactures, number of the inhabitants, and every thing elſe you could wiſh to learn, without aſking a ſingle queſtion.

The

ciſely the ſame from Dover to Boulogne as from Dover to Calais, five guineas; and by going to Boulogne, inſtead of Calais, you will ſave the expence of travelling twenty-four miles by land.

Moſt of the Dover packet-boats are the property of one man, or one ſet of men; by which means they endeavour to keep up the price to five guineas: however, there are one or two bye-boats that will carry you over for three guineas; but theſe cannot always be procured.

When a gentleman hires a packet-boat from Dover to Calais, let him inſiſt upon being carried into the harbour in the ſhip, without paying the leaſt regard to the repreſentations of the maſter; when he tells you it is low water, or the wind is in your teeth, ſay, you will ſtay on board till it is high water, or the wind comes favourable; and if he ſees you reſolute, he will find means to bring the ſhip into the harbour, or at leaſt to convince you, that it abſolutely is not in his power. I mention this, becauſe nothing is ſo great a deception to people unuſed to objects from the ſea, as the diſtance it is to high land; and the boatmen will demand almoſt as much for rowing you to ſhore as you gave for your whole paſſage.

I ſhall

I ſhall ſuppoſe you now landed at Calais, your trunk ſearched at the Bureau, and lodged at either the Silver Lion, Hotel d'Angleterre, or Table Royal; extravagant houſes all! therefore let your ſtay in this town be as ſhort as poſſible; walk round the ramparts; and when you have examined the fortifications, (which you may do without interruption, if you have a cockade in your hat) you will have ſeen every thing worthy a ſtranger's inſpection.

The map which is prefixed to this book, is accurately engraved from the beſt authorities, ſhews the rout of the poſt roads of the kingdom of France, and will inform you with great exactneſs, throughout the kingdom, the names of every town and village you go through, and the diſtance it is from Paris.

In your walks, buy *le nouveau voyage de France*; that is, "The new voyage of France;" it is in two pocket volumes, and will coſt you only five livres; theſe books are extremely neceſſary and entertaining upon the road, as they furniſh maps of every rout you can take, and are eſſentially uſeful in the towns, as they will point out to you their curioſities, ſituations, manufactures, number of the inhabitants, and every thing elſe you could wiſh to learn, without aſking a ſingle queſtion.

The

The price is fixed for the porters who carry your baggage to the cuſtom-houſe, or your inn, at ſixpence each parcel; which, whether 200 weight or ten pounds, is exactly the ſame.

Poſting is much more eaſy, convenient, and reaſonable, upon a juſt compariſon of all circumſtances, in England than in France. The Engliſh carriages, horſes, harneſs, and roads are better; and the poſtilions more obliging and alert; the reaſon is plain and obvious; if I am ill uſed in England, I can be accommodated elſewhere; but in France, the poſt is monopolized, and the poſtmaſters and drivers, knowing the traveller depends entirely on them, are more negligent, and more encouraged to inſolence and impoſition; nor can you have any redreſs, except by a formal complaint to the comptroller of the poſts, who is generally one of the miniſters of ſtate, and pays little or no regard to any ſuch repreſentations: another inconvenience that attends poſting in France is, that if you are retarded by any accident, you cannot in many parts of the kingdom find a lodging, without perhaps travelling two or three poſts farther than you would chooſe to go, to the prejudice of your health, and even danger of your life; whereas, on any part of the poſt road in England, you

you will meet with good accommodation at every ſtage.

The poſt-houſes on this road only find you horſes; ſo you muſt hire a chaiſe at Calais to carry you to Paris; the price is from two guineas and an half, to three guineas, according to their goodneſs.

The French poſt-chaiſes have only two wheels; and when one perſon is in them, muſt have two horſes; and if two people, they muſt have three.

When the carriage has four wheels, there muſt be four horſes and two drivers; but in caſe there ſhould be three perſons in it, you are charged at the rate of five horſes; and if four perſons, you muſt have ſix. If a perſon extra is in the carriage, or a ſervant behind, you are obliged to pay at the rate of one horſe (25 ſols) for every ſuch perſon. It will ſometimes happen, when ſeveral chaiſes have gone the ſame road before you, that the poſt-houſes cannot ſupply you with all the horſes you require; and rather than wait for the return of wearied horſes, you go on to the next ſtage without your full number; yet in that caſe you are obliged to pay for the whole number preſcribed in the ordonnance. The price of each horſe is twenty-five ſols for each poſt, and five ſols is the pay fixed by the ordonnance

nance for each driver, though it is uſual to give them ten ſols, unleſs they miſbehave. There are a few Poſtes Royales, viz. at Paris, Verſailles, Lyons, and at all other places wherever the king is, and during the time the court is held there; at theſe poſts you always pay double, both at entering and going out.

From Calais to Paris is thirty-two poſts, and the laſt is a royal one, which makes it at the rate of thirty-three; but to make it more familiar, I give you an example of the expences of going poſt from Calais to Paris.

For one perſon, two horſes (50 ſols) and driver (50 ſols) 33 poſts, at 3 livres per poſt — —	99	
Hire of a chaiſe 3 louis-d'ors, or — —	72	
	171 livres, or	*l. s. d.* 7 9 7½ ſterling.

For two perſons, 3 horſes (75 ſols) and driver (10 ſols) at 4 livres 10 ſols per poſt — —	liv. ſols 140 5	
Hire of a poſt-chaiſe —	72	
	212 5 or	*l. s. d.* 9 5 8½ ſterling.

But in caſe you ſhould bring over an Engliſh chaiſe, it having four wheels, the expences would encreaſe: viz.

For

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For two perſons (if only one in a carriage with four wheels, it is the ſame) 4 horſes (5 livres) 2 drivers (1 livre) at 6 livres per poſt, 198 livres or	7	13	1½
Rating the uſe of the chaiſe at — —	3	3	
	10	16	1½

The difference occaſioned by four wheels, which appears but trifling in this inſtance, will, however, in going from Calais to Marſeilles, ariſe to a conſiderable ſum, as will more readily appear, when you conſider that the diſtance is about one hundred and forty poſts, including the royal poſts; and therefore two perſons in the poſt-chaiſe muſt have one hundred and forty additional horſes, and as many drivers; but if you ſhould be alone, you will have the ſame number of drivers, and double that number of horſes extraordinary to pay for.

If you rather chooſe to ride poſt on horſeback, at your return to the inn, enquire if there is any company going to Paris; who, without the leaſt ceremony, you ſhould wait on, of whatſoever nation they may be, and tell them you would be glad to join company with them: this may appear ſtrange to an Engliſhman; but it is what is practiſed in France every day: by this method of acting, you will have only one horſe to pay for; which, of courſe, will ſave you one half of your

your expences; otherwiſe, you muſt take a guide with you.

There is what they call a ſtage-coach from Calais to Paris; by which you may ſend your trunk; but by no means think of entering into this diſingenious French invention, which is more like to Noah's Ark, than any thing elſe I can compare it, and is ſeven days on its journey to Paris.

SECT. III.

From CALAIS *to* PARIS.

Poſt Road from* CALAIS *to* PARIS, *through* ABBEVILLE. 33 *Poſts.

Calais	Poſts.	
Hautbiuſſon - -	1	
Marquiſe - - -	1	
Boulogne - - -	1½	Red Lion, good
Samers - - -	1½	eating, and beds.
Cormont - - -	1	
Montreuil - - -	1½	Very good accom-
Nampont - - -	1½	modation.
Bernay - - -	1	
Nouvion - - -	1	
Abbeville - - -	1½	Bull's-head, a
Ailly le haut Clocher	1½	good inn.
Flixcourt - - -	1½	

Pequigny

	Posts.	
Pequigny - - -	1	
Amiens - - -	1½	Duc de Bourbon,
Hebecourt - - -	1	beſt inn.
Fleurs - - -	1	
Breteuil - - -	1½	
Vavigny - - -	1½	
S. Juſt - - -	1	
Clermont - - -	1½	
Longueville - -	1	
CHANTILLY - -	1	Tolerable accom-
Luzarche - - -	1	modation, but
Ecouen - - -	1½	very dear.
St. Denis - - -	1	
PARIS - - -	Poſt Royal.	

Should you ſet out in the morning, you will breakfaſt at Boulogne, an ancient, dirty, ſea-port town; but, if you have any time, viſit the citadel, or high town, which is all that is worthy your obſervation.

You will dine at Abbeville, ſituated on an eminence; a neat pretty town, and not far diſtant from the ſea; well inhabited by people of faſhion; and every kind of proviſion extremely cheap, but by no means calculated for an Engliſhman to reſide at, who would learn the French language with any correctneſs; as it is the moſt corruptly ſpoken there. The paſſing Montreuil (which is at a few miles diſtance,

diſtance, and ſituated on a lofty hill) ſhould remind us of the memorable actions of our great countryman, the duke of Marlborough; who, notwithſtanding the whole country round it was laid under water, (which they can do upon a flood-tide by ſluices that have a communication with the ſea,) yet found means to bribe the governor; who, in paſſive obedience, ordered the ſluices to be opened in the night upon the ebb; and in the morning that experienced general was in poſſeſſion of the out-works; and in a few days after, maſter of the town: however, the governor was not ſuſpected; and all would have been well, had not the duke imprudently (in an amorous fit, I ſuppoſe) revealed that important ſecret to Sarah, his dutcheſs, who ſet it a going, and on it went, till it reached the ears of Louis XIV. who ordered the governor a reward due to his infidelity.

As I adviſed you not to take up your abode at Abbeville, on account of the inſufferable jargon ſpoke there; let me point out to you for that purpoſe, Amiens, the capital of Picardie; at which place you will arrive the next day: this is a clean, though ancient town, very diſagreeable in the autumn, or in winter, as it rains moſt of that time: but, in the ſpring and ſummer, there are few pleaſanter towns in all France. It is ſituated on the

the banks of the river Somme, in the midſt of a moſt beautiful, fertile, and extenſive plain, abounding with game, which you are at liberty to purſue whenever you pleaſe; as I imagine you have paid your compliments to the principal officers, as before directed.

The ramparts all round the town afford moſt delightful walks; as do ſeveral of the outlets; and there are frequent amuſements upon the water in ſummer, and abundance of genteel company reſide there; always a battalion of infantry, and a detachment of the king's body-guards. There is generally a concert once a week, which is open to all ſtrangers; and they have a mall as genteelly frequented as any of the walks at Paris.

There is a French perſon whoſe name is Goaſoong, or Goſhong, as the Engliſh pronounce it, that lives near the cathedral, who takes in boarders at 600 livres, twenty-five guineas per annum, and has moſt commonly ſome Pariſian gentlemen, of whom (if you are not idle) you may eaſily learn the true French accent. I mention this, as ſome might not chooſe to meſs with the French officers.

Wherefore, any gentleman who wants to get hold of the French language, before he goes to Paris, cannot (in my opinion) do better, than ſpend at leaſt ſix months in this town, as it is little frequented by the Engliſh; (except

(except in paſſing) who, when they get together (as at Paris) will naturally ſpeak their own mother tongue; conſequently prevent their attaining the French language. You may there get a monk to come morning and evening to inſtruct you for half-a-guinea a month; and for the ſame price you will be moſt pleaſingly accommodated with a chamber near the cathedral, which is the genteeleſt quarter of the town: you will be furniſhed with a ſervant for twenty-four ſols, that is, a ſhilling a day, who finds himſelf lodging, and all other neceſſaries: however, ſhould you not chance to make any ſtay at Amiens, you ought by all means to viſit the Chateau d'eau, that is the water caſtle, and the cathedral; the latter was built by the Engliſh in the Gothic taſte, and is, by much, the moſt ſuperb edifice of the kind that I ſaw throughout France.

This town is thirty leagues from Paris, thirty-one from Calais; has fourteen churches, and is ſuppoſed to contain 30,000 inhabitants. It is extremely commercial, on account of the vaſt manufactories carried on there in the woollen way, ſuch as pluſhes, camblets, ſerges, &c.

There is no town of any conſequence between Amiens and Paris, though it is well worth your while to ſtop at Chantilly, and viſit

viſit the palace, park, and gardens of the prince of Conti, which, to examine with care, will take you up a day; the ſtables are magnificent beyond deſcription; and the whole will open to you new ſcenes of pleaſures every moment: if the prince ſhould be there, it will be no manner of hindrance to your ſeeing them, as his affability makes him extremely polite on theſe occaſions.

You will frequently ſee in the road, ſeveral miles diſtant from this terreſtrial paradiſe, hares, partridges, and pheaſants, enjoying, with the moſt undaunted aſſurance, the happy protection of this abſolute prince; for to kill any of them, is no leſs than perpetual ſlavery to the gallies.

From this place you will paſs through St. Denis, which is the burial-place of the royal family; and where all the jewels of the crown are depoſited; but as it is within two leagues of Paris, it will not be neceſſary to ſtop, as you may make it an agreeable day's recreation, during your reſidence in the metropolis of all France, where you are now conducted to.

SECT. IV.

From CALAIS *to* PARIS, *by Way of* LISLE, *through* DUNKIRK *and* YPRES: 38 *Posts.*

	Posts.	
Calais		
Gravelines	2	
DUNKIRK	2	The White Hart.
Bergues	1	
Roxbrugh	1½	
Poperigne	1	
YPRES	1½	
Varneton	2	
LISLE	2	Hotel de Bourbon.
Carvin	2	
Lens	1	
ARRAS	2	
Herville	1½	
Sailly	2	
Peronne	1½	
Marché le Pot	1½	
Fonches	1	
Roye	1	
Conchy les Pots	1½	
Cuvilly	1	
Gournay	1	
Bois de Liheu	1	
Pont St. Maixence	1½	
SENLIS	1½	

La

Poſts.

La Chapelle - -	1
Louvres - - -	1½
Bourget - - -	1½
PARIS - - -	Poſt-Royal.

From Calais to Liſle by this route, it is thirteen poſts.

DUNKIRK is the capital of a fine fruitful territory, and a place of good trade, being a free port; its fortifications coſt Louis XIV. immenſe ſums of money, but are now deſtroying, agreeable to the laſt treaty of peace. As a citizen of the world, it would grieve one to ſee ſo fine an harbour deſtroyed; as Engliſhmen, it ought to raiſe very oppoſite reflections. The town is neatly built, the ſtreets large, regular, and well paved: the town-houſe is a good building, over-againſt which is the Jeſuits church, with its college, which is worth ſeeing; the principal church, dedicated to St. John, has a very handſome choir, and fifteen chapels, among which, that dedicated to St. George is remarkable for an excellent picture of this ſaint, by Rubens. Here are abundance of religious houſes; and, among the reſt, two Engliſh nunneries: the other things worth notice, are the arſenal, the caſernes for the garriſon, magazines, and ma-

thematical ſchool. Towards the canal are very pleaſant walks, with a mall, well planted with trees. The White Hart is the beſt inn in this town, and is kept by an Engliſhman; but, above all others, avoid the Conciergerie, kept by one Walbough, where you will be ſubject to the higheſt impoſition, though you will meet with very indifferent entertainment.

Bergues is a ſmall town, but indifferently built, and the ſtreets very irregular: it contains ſeven churches, and a college of Jeſuits; but nothing remarkable.

YPRES, ſituated in the Auſtrian Netherlands, is a large town, regularly fortified, having the advantage of ſluices, by which it can lay the neighbouring country under water. The ſtreets are, in general, broad, and well paved; and the market-place, the largeſt in Flanders, and ſurrounded with piazzas: in the middle is a fine fountain erected by Louis XIV. The cathedral is a noble Gothic building; the ſide altars are all encompaſſed with pillars of braſs; the choir is noble, and the painting exceeding good: the Jeſuits have a handſome college and church here; on the altar of the chapel is a picture of the reſurrection, admirably executed. The town-houſe, which was built for a ſtaple hall for Engliſh wool, is of ſtone, ſix hundred feet in front, and

and adorned with the ſtatues of the dukes of Brabant, and earls of Flanders: it has a very handſome tower, in which the archives of the town are kept. The trade of this place conſiſts in the ſilk and woollen manufactory, but chiefly in linen, which they ſend to Holland to be bleached; whence, in foreign markets, it obtains the name of Holland.

Lisle. Few cities in Europe ſurpaſs this for its ſituation, regularity of its ſtreets and fortifications, whence it is generally called Little Paris. The market-place, from whence all the great ſtreets run, is divided into two, by a fine Exchange, built after the manner of that of London, with four gates, from which you go into the market-place: the ſtreet called La Rue Royale, is one of the longeſt, ſtraighteſt, and moſt uniform in Europe, extending from the market-place to the citadel, near an Engliſh mile. There are ſeveral ſquares ſurrounded with handſome houſes; particularly that of the Mint: the principal church is dedicated to St. Stephen; the choir is very fine: in the chapel of Notre Dame de la Trielle, is the tomb of Lewis earl of Flanders, remarkable for ſeveral braſs ſtatues of divers princes of this family. The church of St. Catherine is worth ſeeing, the tabernacle and front being eſteemed by the curious. The college of St. Maurice is worth taking notice

of, for the magnificence of the great altar, and its fine marble pulpit: the paintings of the chapel of St. Druon are the fineſt in this city. The number of churches in this town are fifty; moſt of which deſerve your attention. Here is alſo a magnificent hoſpital, and an indifferent theatre, but ſome good comic actors: hackney-coaches ply here as in London, at half the price, and much better carriages. The garriſon, even in time of peace, conſiſts of 10,000 men. The Diligence ſets out from this place for Paris in two days, the price for each paſſenger is about fifty livres, for which the coachman finds you in every thing during your journey.

LENS, is a ſmall town in the French Netherlands, about eight miles north of Arras, which contains nothing remarkable. It was formerly well fortified, but has been ſince diſmantled.

ARRAS, one of the moſt ancient cities of the Low Countries, being the Roman Atrebatum, is a large populous town, ſituated on the river Scarpe, upon a hill: it is divided into two parts, one of which is called the Town, and is the largeſt; and the other the City: they are both well fortified, being ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall, with high ramparts, two large ditches, and a citadel, repaired by the celebrated Vauban. The town

is

is in general well built, the ſtreets broad, and the market-places ſpacious; the Great market-place is of a great length, and the houſes built with piazzas, like thoſe in Covent-Garden. In the Little market-place adjoining, ſtands the Town-houſe, a magnificent building. The churches and chapels in this city are above an hundred, ſome of which are worth ſeeing, particularly that of the bare-footed Carmelites. The cathedral is ſituated in that part called the City; it is an old Gothic building; on the ſteeple is a clock with little braſs ſtatues, that ſtrike the bell every hour: the church is adorned with chapels and altars of braſs and marble, and fine ſculptures and paintings. Here is kept, in a ſilver caſe, enriched with pearls and diamonds, a kind of manna, which looks like wool, that they ſay fell from heaven in 371, in the time of a great drought, and is now carried in proceſſion whenever they want rain: but the greateſt beauty of Arras is the royal abbey of St. Vedaſt, whoſe revenue amounts to 20,000 crowns a year. This abbey is truly a royal palace, and the church one of the fineſt in the Netherlands, for the beautiful ſeats of the monks, the pictures on the altars, and the noble cupola on the top, or for the fine tombs of kings and princes buried here: among other monuments is that of Theodoric, one of the

firſt kings of France, who died in 690. This town carries on a good trade in both linen and woollen manufactures; but is chiefly famous for its tapeſtry, which art was firſt invented here.

PERONNE, a large populous town, ſituated on the north bank of the river Somme, is one of the keys of the kingdom, being very ſtrong by art as well as nature: it contains three churches, a collegiate one, and a college, neither of which are worth a traveller's remarking.

SENLIS, anciently called Sylvanectum, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, at the foot of which runs the little river Nannette, has ſome old fortifications, ſeven parochial, and two collegiate churches. Here are the ruins of an old caſtle, and ſome other buildings, which are ſuppoſed to be the work of the ancient Romans. In the neighbourhood of this town are ſeveral fine ſeats: viz. Chantilly, belonging to the prince de Conde, remarkable for its magnificent ſtables, parks, and gardens; a particular account of which will be given in another place, Liancourt, Verneuil, Anet, Dreux, &c.

There is alſo another Road to LISLE, *through* ST. OMER'S, *which is the neareſt, being only eleven Poſts and an half.*

	Poſts.
Calais - - -	
Ardres - -	1½
St. Omer's - -	2½
Caſſel - - -	2
Bailleul - - -	2
Armentieres - -	1½
Liſle - - -	2

In all, ſixty-nine miles Engliſh, or thirty-three leagues.

If not agreeable to travel poſt, you may go in the ſtage from Calais to Dunkirk for fifty ſous each paſſenger; and from Dunkirk to Liſle, there is a ſtage every week.

You may alſo, if you pleaſe, go by water to or from St. Omer's, Dunkirk, Bergues, or Ypres, by the canal of Calais. The paſſage from Calais to St. Omer's, is twenty-four ſols each. The boat ſets out every morning at nine o'clock.

ARDRES, a ſmall fortified town, delightfully ſituated on a hill, in the middle of a plain: one of the baſtions is called De Banquet, on account of its being the place where a king of France and a king of England were entertained.

ST. OMER's, ſituated on the river Aa, in the province of Artois, is a large populous town, very ſtrong by nature and art. The ſtreets are long and ſpacious; the cathedral, an old Gothic building, is a very beautiful one; there are a great many religious houſes; that of the Jeſuits is an handſome ſtructure; it conſiſts of two large ſquares, and is equal to any of the colleges at Oxford: but the principal beauty of this place is the magnificent abbey of St. Bertin, which is a fine piece of architecture: the church is very beautiful; and from the top of the ſteeple on a clear day, the coaſt of England may be ſeen. Near this town is a ſpacious lake, full of floating iſlands, which in ſummer afford a delicious proſpect. This town carries on a good trade by means of a navigable canal cut from hence to Gravelines, which communicates with the ſea.

CASSEL, is a ſmall town, ſituated on the higheſt, if not, perhaps, the only mountain in Flanders, and ſeems, as if intended by Nature as a ſpecula to ſurvey the very extenſive flat country, and proſpect, that is every way to be ſeen as far as the eye can reach, and as beautiful as the imagination can conceive; above thirty fortified towns, the Britiſh channel, and even Dover Caſtle being included in this view. This delightful proſpect is all that is worth viewing in this town.

ARMEN-

ARMENTIERES, a large town, four leagues diſtant from Liſle, contains nothing particular, and is remarkable only for having a number of large dogs belonging to the garriſon, which are turned looſe every night, and are ſaid to poſſeſs a remarkable degree of ſagacity in diſcovering ſtrangers from the inhabitants.

SECT. V.

From LONDON *to* PARIS, *by Way of* BRIGHTHELMSTONE *in* SUSSEX, *to* DIEPPE, *through* ROUEN *in* NORMANDY.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE is only ſixty miles diſtant from London. The Brighthelmſtone coach ſets out from the Golden Croſs, Charing-Croſs, three times a week; and three times a week from the Talbot Inn in Southwark: the fare is ſixteen ſhillings each paſſenger. Poſt chaiſes on this road are one ſhilling a mile.

A regular packet-boat ſails twice every week from Brighthelmſtone for Dieppe: the price is one guinea each paſſenger.

Dieppe is only twelve leagues from Rouen: The inhabitants of this little town are moſtly fiſhermen and pilots. Ivory and horn are turned here in great perfection; the women and children ever employed in making laces: bread, wine, fiſh, and all manner of proviſions,

ſions, are in great abundance: the ſtreets are regular; the houſes uniform, and built of brick. There are two pariſh churches, and ſeveral convents, none of which merit the inſpection of a ſtranger that intends making the tour of France.

A ſtage coach goes from Rouen to Dieppe in one day, and ſtops to dine at an inn called Toſtes, about half way. Paſſengers pay ſix livres each for their place.

The poſt route is as follows; ſix poſts, and one royal.

	Poſts.
From Dieppe to Oſmonville	1½
Toſtes -	1½
Cambres -	1½
Rouen -	1½

N. B. It is unneceſſary to hire a chaiſe for this journey, as the poſt-maſters find chaiſes the whole way from Dieppe to Paris.

ROUEN, the capital of Normandy, bordering on the Seine, is ſituated low, and almoſt ſurrounded by very high and barren mountains; having only that ſide next the river open: it is encloſed with an ancient wall, flanked with baſtions here and there, to defend it on the land ſide. The inhabitants, computed to amount to 60,000 ſouls, are extremely

tremely induſtrious, and carry on a great trade. The houſes make but a poor figure, being badly built and irregular, and the ſtreets inſufferably narrow and dirty. They count thirty-ſeven pariſhes, forty convents, ſeven for men, and thirty-three for women; five hoſpitals, and forty public fountains. There are three ſmall rivers which run through the town; one of which is much frequented by frogs, though one would imagine, that in time, they would be deſtroyed, as they commonly compoſe a diſh or two, at each meal, at the tables of both rich and poor; the latter moſtly living on them.

The cathedrals, St. Ouen, and St. Maclon, are as magnificent churches as France can produce, and contain many fine paintings, and Roman antiquities; among which are the tombs of ſeveral kings, biſhops, and lords. The heart of Charles V. is in a ſepulchre of beautiful black and white marble, and enriched with an infinity of curious ornaments: alſo thoſe of Henry III. and Richard I. kings of England, and dukes of Normandy, which are placed on each ſide of the grand altar-piece. There is in this church a large library, which is open to the public, except on ſaints days, and Sundays: in the front there is a large ſquare, with a handſome fountain. Along the river there is a beautiful quay, with a fine walk;

walk; at the beginning of this quay ſtands an old caſtle, ſaid to have been built by our Henry V. flanked with eight round large towers, and ſtrong walls, defended with deep ditches full of water. Here you ſee the Cuſtom-houſe, and an handſome Exchange, where the merchants meet. But the greateſt curioſity, is the beautiful bridge of boats, which riſes and falls with the tide, is paved with ſtones, and opens for the paſſage of large veſſels, contrived by Nichal Bougeois, an Auguſtine friar. Travellers ſhould not omit ſeeing the Square aux Vaux, where the famous Joan d'Arc, named the Maid of Orleans, was burnt for a witch, and where the French have erected a ſtatue to her memory. At the houſe of the procureur-general, are to be ſeen the fine baſſo relievo, in marble, repreſenting the magnificent interview between Henry VIH. and Francis I.

The corporation of Rouen conſiſts of a mayor and ſix aldermen: the mayor is elected every three years.

The neighbourhood of this city is extremely pleaſant; and there is a moſt delightful proſpect from a mountain called St. Catherine's Hill.

Poſt

Poſt Road from ROUEN *to* PARIS, *by* MANTE.
16 *Poſts.*

	Poſts.	
Rouen - - -	1	
Port St. Ouen - -	1 1/2	
Vaudreuil - -	2	
Gaillon - - -	1 1/2	
Vernon - - -	1 1/2	
Bonnieres - -	1 1/2	
Mante - - -	1 1/2	
Meulan - - -	1	
Trielle - - -	1 1/2	
St. Germains - -	2	Poſt Royal.
Paris - - -		

GAILLON, a ſmall country town, near which the archbiſhop of Rouen has a fine palace: it is ſituated on a very high hill, and commands a delightful proſpect for many miles. This palace was built by cardinal Amboiſe, archbiſhop of Rouen, and is reckoned one of the moſt magnificent ſeats in France. Not far from thence is a famous Carthuſian monaſtery, over the door of which is written, *Chartreuſe Bourbon-lez-Gallion:* it is a magnificent ſtone building; the library, the church, the treaſury, and the large monument of the family of Soiſſons-Bourbon, deſerve particular notice.

VERNON,

VERNON, a ſmall town, ſituated on the Seine, in a very agreeable valley, in the dioceſe of Evreux. It has an hoſpital for the poor, a collegiate church, ſeveral convents, and a bailiwick. The caſtle, which is very ancient, has a tower of free-ſtone, of a very extraordinary height. Many Engliſh families reſide in this town, on account of its cheapneſs, and pleaſant ſituation.

MANTE, a ſmall town, in the province of the iſle of France; is ſituated on the river Seine, which forms abundance of little iſlands hereabouts. The town is indifferently built, but remarkable for a fine ſtone bridge over the Seine, of thirty-nine arches, and a handſome monaſtery of Celeſtins. There is a little hill, within the juriſdiction of this city, that produces the beſt wine in France.

ST. GERMAINS, is about twelve miles diſtant from Paris, ſituated on a very high mountain, commands a moſt extenſive and delightful proſpect; and may be conſidered to Paris, what Richmond is to London. Near this town, in the road to Paris, is the famous machine for raiſing water for the uſe of the king's gardens at Marli.

Poſt Road from ROUEN *to* PARIS *by* PONTOISE.
15 *Poſts and an half.*

	Poſts.
Rouen - - -	1
La Ferge Foret -	1
Bourgbaudoin - -	1½
Ecouis - - -	2
Tilliers - - -	1
St. Clair - -	1
Magny - - -	1½
Bordeau de Vigny	2
Pontoiſe - - -	1½
Franconville - -	1
St. Denis - - -	Poſt Royal.

There is alſo a Diligence from Rouen to Paris, and from Paris to Rouen: the fare is twelve livres each perſon; but this is diſagreeably tedious. The cheapeſt and beſt method is by the Berlin, which goes to Paris in two days: the price for each paſſenger is about a louis d'or.

MAGNY, a ſmall town of the iſle of France in the Vexin Françoiſe. The houſes are generally well built, and the ſtreets regular. There is only one pariſh church, which is dedicated to our lady; but they have ſome convents of men and women, and a good hoſpital. The adjacent country produces a great deal of corn,

corn, in which the trade of the inhabitants chiefly conſiſts.

PONTOISE, is a town of the iſle of France: is ſituated on the river Oyſe, upon the deſcent of a hill, which extends to the banks of the river. The town is commanded by a caſtle, in the outer court of which there is a collegiate church. Over the Oyſe there is a bridge of fourteen arches, from whence it takes its name of *Pons ad Æſiam*. It conſiſts only of two pariſhes, but has ſeveral religious houſes, as the Cordeliers, the Carmelites, the Urſelines, and the abbey of S. Martin; which laſt, as alſo the palace called the Vicariat, are worth ſeeing. The principal trade of the town is in corn, which is brought hither from Picardy by the river.

FRANCONVILLE: near this town ſtands the famous nunnery of Maubuiſſon.

ST. DENIS, a ſmall town ſituated in a ſmall plain, about ſix miles north of Paris, receives its name from the magnificent abbey of Benedictins, founded here by Dagobert I. in 630, and is remarkable for being the burial-place of the royal family of France, and containing the regalia of France, and a vaſt number of other curioſities, as has been already obſerved. The treaſury of this abbey is ſuppoſed to be the richeſt in Europe, except the holy chapel of Loretto, and St. Mark at Venice.

Directions

Directions for travelling from ROUEN *to* PARIS *by water.*

1 Stage. FROM Rouen to Port St. Ouen, you go by water for three ſous each perſon.

2 Stage. From Port St. Ouen to Rouen, which is fifteen Engliſh miles diſtant, you have horſes for thirty ſous each horſe.

3 Stage. From Roule to Bonnieres, is fifteen miles, which you go by water, and coſts ten ſous each perſon.

4 Stage. From the village of Bonnieres to Roboiſe, you have a mile and an half to walk, or you may ride it for ſix ſous.

5 Stage. From the village of Roboiſe to Poiſſy, which is twenty-ſeven miles diſtance, you travel by water all night; the fare is no more than ten ſous each perſon.

6 Stage. A coach ſets out every day at noon from Poiſſy to Paris. The expence is no more than ten ſous each paſſenger.

N. B. In this way of travelling, you muſt wait for the full number of paſſengers, otherways you muſt pay yourſelf the full price of the boat. The whole journey, by this method, is performed in thirty-ſix hours.

SECT.

SECT. VI.

A ſhort Deſcription of PARIS.

THE firſt thing to attract your admiration, is the curious workmanſhip of the beautiful gates, which form the entrance of this gay city: they were erected as triumphal arches to Louis XIV. on his return from his victories.

Paris, the metropolis of France, is of a circular form, and divided by the river Seine almoſt in two equal parts: it is ſituated in the latitude of 48 degrees, 50 m. north, being about 200 miles diſtant from London. The air is ſomewhat groſs, but generally eſteemed healthy: it is counted to be 18 miles in circumference: however, the Pariſians who have been in England, agree, that it is not ſo extenſive as London; and in my opinion, it wants at leaſt one third of being ſo. The houſes are generally built of hewn ſtone, which is contiguous to the town; and many of them ſix or ſeven ſtories high, with ſaſh windows. The royal palaces therein are four, (though the king, nor any of the royal family, ever reſide in them,) viz. The Old Palace, the Louvre, the Thuilleries, and the Palace Royal. The Old Palace ſerves, like Weſtminſter-hall, for a kind of exchange, where milliners,

milliners, perfumers, bookſellers, &c. keep their ſhops, as well as to accommodate the courts of juſtice. The Louvre is ſituated in that part of Paris called the town, but was never finiſhed, nor I believe ever will, according to the original deſigns, which were grand beyond deſcription. Our London Bethlem was built from the eaſt front of the Louvre. The Thuilleries is another magnificent palace, and, as ſome will have it, is part of the Louvre, becauſe joined to it by a long gallery. The front of the Thuilleries is 326 yards long, having, on one ſide, three fine courts, and on the other, beautiful gardens, in which all the quality and gentry walk, as they do in the Mall at London. The Terras, which runs parallel to the river Seine, is eſteemed one of the greateſt ornaments to theſe gardens, being 560 yards long, and 28 broad, planted with two rows of ſtately trees on each ſide: from this walk there is a moſt admirable proſpect of the town, the river, and the whole country adjacent.

The Palace Royal ſtands not far from the Louvre; was built by Cardinal Richelieu, and given by him to Louis XIV. but is now inhabited by the duke of Orleans: it is plain without, but fine apartments within; that for which it is admired, is a gallery which contains moſt of the illuſtrious perſonages that

France

France has produced, drawn by the greateſt maſters: Italy has been ſearched, and no expence ſpared, to make the whole complete with pictures, buſts, ſtatues, medals, and other curioſities worthy of being collected.

The cathedral church (or Notre Dame, as it is called) is ſituated on a little iſland on the Seine, and is a majeſtic Gothic ſtructure: the greateſt curioſity in this church is the altar-piece, compoſed of the fineſt Egyptian marble; there is an image of the virgin Mary ſitting in a mournful poſture at the foot of the croſs, with a dead CHRIST on her knees: on her right hand is the figure of Louis XIII. on his knees, clothed in his royal robes, offering his crown and ſceptre to the virgin; and on her left, Louis XIV. in the ſame poſture.

The hoſpitals at Paris are twenty-eight in number, ſome for poor, old, infirm people; ſome for foundlings, ſome for orphans, others for the mad, blind, vagrants, and incurables; the four chief of which are called the Hoſpital General, God's Hoſpital, the Hoſpital of Charity, and the Hoſpital for invalid Soldiers. The Hoſpital General is a vaſt pile of building, containing ſix diſtinct houſes; one for poor old women and girls; the ſecond, for decayed families; the third, for foundlings; and the fourth, for lying-in women, beggars, vagrants, &c. In all the ſix, 'tis ſaid there

are

are frequently ten thouſand people. God's Hoſpital is the oldeſt in Paris; and receives all ſorts of people, whether natives or foreigners: it is ſhamefully crowded, as I have ſeen three, and four in a bed, and perhaps each labouring under a different diſorder.

The Hoſpital of Invalids is for wounded, or infirm officers and ſoldiers, and is by much the moſt magnificent, being compoſed of five handſome quadrangles, built of hewn ſtone, of which, the middle one is the largeſt; they are ſurrounded with piazzas and galleries over them, which make a very noble appearance; in the hall where the ſoldiers eat, are painted all the battles and ſieges of Louis XIV. There are uſually entertained in this Hoſpital two hundred officers, and three thouſand ſoldiers; the officers lie two in a chamber, and the ſoldiers, ſix; but each have a ſeparate bed.

Paris is ſuppoſed to contain 22,000 houſes, 979 ſtreets, 52 pariſhes, 130 convents for both ſexes, which augment daily; near 20,000 coaches and 800,000 ſouls. The civil government is diſtributed amongſt ſeveral courts of juſtice, of which the higheſt is the parliament, which is divided into nine chambers, or houſes, and have their reſpective branches of buſineſs. Their principal manufactures are gold and ſilver ſilks, velvets, gold

and

and ſilver lace, ribbons, tapeſtry, linens, and glaſs.

Paris being walled in, the ramparts, more than half round the whole city, are adorned with four rows of ſtately trees, in the centre of which is a broad road for coaches, and on each ſide very fine ſhady walks. Upon theſe ramparts are to be ſeen, every fine evening, many of the people of faſhion in their coaches, which are often gaudy, but oftener truly elegant, and painted in a moſt exquiſite manner; not with *arms*, *creſts*, or *initial letters*, but with a variety of paſtoral ſcenes. On the margin of theſe walls are a great number of coffee-houſes, and places of public entertainment, where are exhibited a variety of amuſements, ſomething in the way of Bartholomew-fair, but, you may imagine, better executed, by a people whoſe characteriſtic it is to laugh and be merry. The coffee-houſes, &c. are finely decorated, and in moſt of them are muſicians; and there the Bourgeois, with their wives and children, enjoy a little freſh air, and the view of the adjacent country, which is to be ſeen in great variety from the different parts of theſe ramparts.

SECT.

SECT. VII.

Curioſities worth ſeeing in Paris.

THE curioſities of Paris are as follows, which I ſhall put down in French, as they will by that means be eaſieſt found out.

Le Louvre.
Le Cabinet des Tableaux du Roi.
Le Cabinet des Livres du Roi.
L'académie Françoiſe.
L'académie Roïale des Belles Lettres.
L'académie Roïale des Sciences.
L'académie Roïale d'Architecture.
L'académie Roïale de Peinture.
Les Antiques du Roi.
Le Garde Meuble du Roi.
Le Palais des Thuilleries, & les Jardins.
La grand Gallerie de Louvre.
Le Cours de la Reine.
La Manufacture Roïale de Savonnerie.
La Manufacture de Porcelaine à St. Cloud.
L'Egliſe de St. Germain Auxerrois.
Le Palais Roïale, les Jardins, & les Tableaux.
L'Egliſe St. Roch.
Le Couvent des Jacobins reformés.
Le Couvent des Feuillans.
L'Egliſe des Capucins.

L'Egliſe des Filles de l'Aſſomption.
La Place de Louïs le Grand.
Le Statue Equeſtre du Roi Louïs le Grand.
Le Couvent des Capucines.
Le Tombeau de Monſieur de Crequi.
Le Tombeau de Monſieur de Lornois.
La Bibliothéque Roïale.
L'Hotel d'Antin.
La Place Victoire.
La Place Vendôme.
La Place de Louïs le Quinze.
La Place Roïale.
L'Hotel de Thouloufe.
Le Couvent des Auguſtins Déchauſſés *.
L'Hotel des Fermes du Roi.
L'Hotel de Soiſſons.
L'Egliſe de St. Euſtache.
Le Tombeau de Monſieur Colbert.
L'Hotel de Bourgogne.
La Fontaine de St. Innocent.
La Porte de St. Dennis.
La Maiſon de Prêtres de la Maiſon de St. Lazare.

* On the left hand going into this convent, Madame Pompadour is buried in a ſmall chapel, lined throughout with the choiceſt marble that Italy could produce; which, with many magnificent ornaments, coſt the king ten thouſand pounds ſterling, in honour of her memory. The nuns of this convent (to whom ſhe was always a kind benefactreſs) hold divine ſervice three times a week for the repoſe of her ſoul.

La

La Porte St. Martin.
Le Couvent des Recolets.
Le Temple.
L'Hotel de Soubize.
La Maiſon D'amelot de Biſcul.
L'Abbaïe Roïale de Val de Grace.
L'Hotel de Ville.
L'Obſervatoire Roïale.
L'Egliſe de St. Gervais.
Le Portail de St. Gervais.
Le Tombeau de Chancellier de Tellier.
La Maiſon de Profeſſe des Jeſuits, La Place Roïale.
Le Couvent des Minimes.
Le Couvent des Filles de la Viſitation de Ste. Marie.
La Baſtile.
La Porte St. Antoine.
La Manufacture des Glaces.
L'arc de Triomphe.
Le Couvent des Celeſtins.
L'Arſenal.
L'Egliſe de St. Paul.
La Maiſon du Preſident Lambert de Thorigny.
La Maiſon de Britton Villiers.
L'Egliſe de St. Louïs.
La Porte St. Bernard.
L'Abbaïe Roïale de Ste. Victoire.
Le Jardin Roïale.

Le Cabinet du Roi *.

L'Hopital de Salpétriere.

Les Gobelins, & la Tapiſſerie.

L'Egliſe de St. Nicholas du Chardonet.

L'Abbaïe Roïale de Ste. Geneviéve du Mont.

Le Couvent des Mathurins.

Le College Roïale.

Le College de Louïs le Grand.

Le Couvent des Carmelites. The moſt curious in Paris, and of which order of nuns the queen is the protectreſs.

Grand Autel de Val de Grace.

Le Couvent des Chartreux.

La Sorbonne.

Le Tombeau du Cardinal de Richelieu.

Le Palais de Thermes †.

Grand Autel de Notre Dame.

La Maiſon de St. Coſme, ou l'Ecole de Chirurgerie.

* The king's cabinet is open to be viewed every Wedneſday and Friday afternoon.

† This is the only piece of Roman ruins in Paris. It is ſituated in La Rue de la Harpe. The inſide and outſide of the walls are compoſed of ſix rows of ſmall ſquare ſtones, and then four rows of flat thin and broad Roman bricks, alternately, from the top to the bottom; which makes it probable, it was built after Severus's time; for, according to Vitruvius, this was the African manner of building; and, therefore, might well be what tradition here ſays of it, viz. part of Julian the Emperor's palace or Thermæ.

Les

Les Répréſentations Anatomiques en Cire Colorée.

Le Couvent des Cordeliers.

L'Abbaïe Roïale de St. Germain des Prés.

L'Egliſe de Notre Dame.

Grand Autel de l'Abbaïe St. Germain.

Le Palais de Luxembourg * ; and the pictures which are within l'Hotel de Condé.

Le Couvent des Carmes déchauſſés.

L'Egliſe de St. Sulpice.

L'Hotel Roïale des Invalides.

Le grand Autel des Invalides.

Le Tombeau du Cardinal Mazarin.

Le Couvent du Noviciat des Jacobins reformés.

Le Couvent des grands Auguſtins.

L'Hotel de Conty.

Le Couvent des Théatins.

La Figure Equeſtre du Roi Henri Quatre.

La Samaritaine ſur le Pont Neuf.

La Bibliothéque des Avocats.

L'Hotel Dieu.

L'Hopital des Enfans Trouvés.

La Communauté des Peintures & Sculptures.

Le Palais.

La Cour des Aides.

La Ste. Chapelle.

* The pictures in the Luxembourg Gallery are to be ſeen every Wedneſday and Friday afternoon.

La Chambre des Comptes.

Les Ponts de Paris.

Le College des quatre Nations; which are France, Picardie, Normandie, and Germany: the Engliſh formerly was termed the fourth nation, 'till by our invaſions and victories in France, we had rendered ourſelves odious, and, I may ſay, terrible to them; on which they took down our arms, and put up thoſe of the Germans in their room.

Theſe, to the beſt of my knowledge, are every thing within the walls of Paris that merit a ſtranger's notice.

I would recommend it to every gentleman, to put down in black and white, when he returns at night to his lodgings, all the obſervations he may have made during the day, as well as the informations he may have received; ſuch notes will not only be extremely amuſing to him, when in other countries, but will alſo be a ſure means of imprinting the more lively ideas of them on his mind: without ſuch precaution, it is natural to ſuppoſe, that ſuch variety of objects, will cauſe the moſt confuſed notions, and in the end will totally obliterate the beauty of them from his memory.

SECT.

SECT. VIII.

Public Entertainments of PARIS, *and their different Prices.*

THERE are three theatres in Paris; that of the opera, in the palace of the Thuilleries; that of the French comedians, in the Fauxbourg St. Germains; and that of the Italian comedians, Rue Maucouſeil.

The operas are performed four times a week in winter; Sundays, Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays; and three times a week in ſummer. The price is a piſtole in the balconies, ſeven livres ten ſols in the firſt boxes and the amphitheatre, four livres in the ſecond boxes, and forty ſols in the pit.

The decorations of this theatre are magnificent, and the ſcenery beautiful, though but little can be ſaid in favour of the ſinging and muſic.

The theatre of the French comedians is not large. They act every day, except a fortnight before Eaſter, and a week after. There is alſo a vacation at the theatre on the great feſtivals. The price in the pit is twenty ſols; thirty ſols in the third boxes, forty ſols in the ſecond boxes; four livres in the theatre, amphitheatre, and firſt boxes.

The Italian comedy, is ſo called, not becauſe it is acted in Italian, but for being in the Italian manner. The price is the ſame as the French comedy. The days on which the beſt pieces are performed, are Mondays, Thurſdays, Saturdays, and Sundays. The comic opera is alſo performed at this theatre.

The beſt days for the French comedy, are Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Saturdays.

Friday is the beſt day for the French opera in ſummer, and Saturday in the winter.

There is alſo, during Lent, and on high feſtivals, an entertainment called the Concert Spirituel, ſomething in the manner of our Oratorios,

The gardens of the Thuilleries are frequented by the beſt company in the evenings.

The gardens of the Palais Roïale, by the beſt company, from twelve at noon till dinner time.

The Luxembourg gardens are moſt frequented in an evening.

The king's phyſic gardens are alſo always open for company to walk in; and there is a mount in theſe gardens which commands a fine view of Paris.

SECT.

SECT. IX.

Rules for an Engliſhman's laying out his money in PARIS.

THERE is nothing which a ſtranger ought to be more careful of in Paris, particularly an Engliſhman, than laying out his money; for he will never go to buy any thing, even of the moſt trifling nature, in which they will not attempt to cheat him; in caſual expences, particularly in buying trinkets, and ſuch trifles, which one is often led into, I would, by all means, adviſe, never to give more than one third of what is aſked; in which caſe, one will generally pay a little more than the thing is worth; nor muſt people mind the ſhopkeepers letting them go away, for they will ſometimes do that, in order to cheat with more certainty another time. When you go to buy expenſive toys, ſuch as gold ſnuff-boxes, watches, and trinkets for ladies, the beſt way is to go to the hotel de Jabac, to which any one will direct you. Here the price of every thing is marked; and every thing of the beſt make. They will, even after you have kept a toy a conſiderable time, if you do not injure it, return you your money, or let you change it for any thing elſe. Things are not cheap here, but you are

ſure of having them good. Theſe general directions, though with regard to what ſeems trifles, will be found neceſſary to be attended to.

We come next to the great article of lodging and diet. With regard to the former, I would always adviſe a public hotel before a private houſe, or Maiſon Bourgeoiſe. In the hotels you may have an apartment from twenty guineas to one *per* month. The hotels you are to avoid, are all thoſe, without exception, where they provide you with diet as well as lodgings, unleſs they keep a daily public ordinary. At the hotels where they provide you with eating, the unreaſonableneſs of their charge is incredible, eſpecially to the Engliſh. If you will eat at your hotel, rather than go to an ordinary, always ſend to the *traiteurs*, and have your meals at ſo much an head; ſend for your wine to the merchants; by this means, you will eat and drink ſixty *per cent.* cheaper; have greater variety; the things will be of a better quality, and you will be more plentifully ſerved. But if you are a ſingle man, the beſt way will be to go to one of the ordinaries, many of which are excellent; and at theſe, for thirty-ſix or forty ſous, you will always meet good company. But in a ſeparate place, the reader will find a catalogue of the beſt hotels both for lodging and eating.

All

All the genteel Engliſh who go to Paris keep a carriage; and it ſeems moſt neceſſary to regulate the expences of thoſe who have moſt money to ſpend in this article, which is really a uſeful one to thoſe who can afford it. They ſhould not give more than twelve guineas a month. They will make a demand upon you for a ſhilling a day for the coachman; but this is a mere impoſition upon a ſtranger, and contrived between the maſter of the coach and your ſervant, to whom he gives a ſhilling a day: take care, therefore, to hire your coach without any ſtipulated recompence to the coachman. There will alſo be great impoſitions attempted upon you in the article of carriage, in your excurſion to Verſailles, and other places within the environs of Paris. The firſt unneceſſary piece of expence they will want to put you to, is an additional pair of horſes; by no means conſent to this; and before you go out upon your excurſions, take care to ſtipulate with the maſter how much you are to give to provide for his coach and horſes, during the number of days you ſtay out, for this expence falls upon you; ſix livres a day is ſufficient: if you don't make this bargain, they will want to charge twelve; nay, if they find you very free of your money, which, through vanity, or folly, the better ſort of Engliſh generally are, they will very

probably charge you eighteen. Obſerve you pay ſix livres to the king's coach-office, for a permiſſion to go to Verſailles in your own carriage; which permit is good for twelve months. But, above all things, you muſt be extremely cautious of the ſervants you hire; thoſe fellows are always on the watch for you, and are the greateſt rogues breathing. They are fee'd by all the tradeſmen they get you to employ, and defraud you in every article they buy for you themſelves. Never give them more than thirty ſous a day, about fifteen pence Engliſh, and you provide them neither with lodgings, clothes, nor victuals. This is a fixed price; give no more on any account, though at firſt they will aſk it. In a word, have particular care of your ſervants; ſome of them are provided with a little Engliſh, and theſe are the worſt. For dreſſing hair, never give more than ſix livres *per* month. Ladies give twelve to be dreſt in the higheſt mode; and both gentlemen and ladies are dreſt every day.

One great article of expence at Paris, is clothes. You will meet no where with greater cheats than the French taylors, it is therefore my advice to you, to buy every thing yourſelf; and, even at the merchants, be very cautious not to give ſo much as they aſk you. For making a plain ſuit of clothes, you give eighteen

eighteen ſhillings, and for the richeſt laced clothes, thirty ſhillings. The ſuits moſt generally uſed, are velvet, ſilk, and plain cloth. A black velvet ſuit, with a very rich gold waiſtcoat, will coſt you ſixteen guineas, making and all. A ſilk ſuit nine guineas. A cloth ſuit, lined with ſilk, ſix guineas and an half. Each of theſe ſuits have two pair of breeches. If you uſe gold trimmings for lining, or lace, as I adviſe you to buy the articles from the merchant, you will ſee, and be a judge of, the additional expence. But if the clothes here mentioned, which are ſuch as are uſually bought at Paris, coſt you a greater price than is here ſet down, you will be impoſed upon. Obſerve that every thing is rated according to the beſt quality. Never give more than twelve ſhillings a pair for ſilk ſtockings. Shoes are no more than five livres ten ſous a pair. Laced ruffles are an article in which you will be exceedingly impoſed on, if you do not take care. I can give you no rule for this article of expence, but be cautious never to buy them either of milliners, or the people that go about; the firſt will charge you triple their value; the laſt will give you goods worth nothing. Ladies are in no great danger of being cheated, by any one but their milliners. I therefore adviſe them to buy their

blonds,

blonds, gauzes, and laces, at the merchants, and ſend them to be made up.

The Fauxbourg St. Germains is the moſt faſhionable quarter of the city, where all the Engliſh reſide, and near the play-houſe, the opera, the eating-houſes, the Engliſh coffee-houſe, Rue Comédie Françoiſe, and the Caffé Conti, facing the Pont Neuf; which, with the Caffé Militaire, Rue St. Honoré, are the beſt in Paris: by frequenting the Engliſh coffee-houſe, you will no doubt be accoſted by many ſhining heroes, bedaubed with lace, either of the Scottiſh, Iriſh, or Engliſh nation, aſking you where you lodge, how long you have been in town, and offering you any civilities in their power, but by no means accept of any of their ſervices; and behave at the ſame time with reſerve, (except you know them.) There are many French coffee-houſes of reputation, which are preferable to frequent, on account of learning the French language; as the hearing it diſtinctly ſpoken, and reading much, are the moſt eſſential helps to accompliſh that point. I do not mean by what I have advanced, to exclude my countrymen wholly from the Engliſh coffee-houſe, as it is extremely natural to wiſh to read the Engliſh papers, and ſee what acquaintances are in town; but I would

would recommend it always to be done in the morning.

When you are fixed in your lodgings, it will be highly requiſite to wait on your banker; he will return your viſit, which will give you ſome weight in the houſe where you lodge; for though the French are leſs cautious than the Engliſh in letting their apartments; they are always beſt pleaſed, and treat with the greateſt civility, thoſe who are known to ſome people of credit. Deſire your banker to recommend you a ſervant, which he can do with little trouble to himſelf; this done, you will perhaps be under leſs danger of being robbed by him.

The wines moſtly drank at Paris are,

Bon vin vieux de Beaune;

De Volnè l'année paſſée;

(Theſe are the red wines fit to drink at meals, when mixt with water. The price is thirty ſous a bottle.)

Reignac, a white wine, at the ſame price.

Frontiniac, a rich ſweet white wine, two livres ten ſous a bottle.

Champaigne, the beſt, four livres a bottle.

Coſte Rotie, a light drinking wine, two livres ten ſous a bottle: and,

Hermitage, a ſtrong wine, three livres a bottle.

SECT.

SECT. X.

VERSAILLES,

AND

OTHER ROYAL SEATS

IN THE

ENVIRONS OF PARIS.

IT is to be hoped, that, by this time, you have met with ſome of your acquaintances, with whom it will be agreeable to make a party to viſit the king's palaces at Verſailles and Marly; for which purpoſe you ſhould by all means buy *La nouvelle deſcription des châteaux, & parcs des Verſailles & Marly.* That is, the new deſcription of the caſtles and parks of Verſailles and Marly: it is printed in two pocket volumes, and will coſt you only five livres.

Thoſe books are, indeed, extremely eſſential to your examining with accuracy all the curioſities of each place; they contain well engraved

engraved copper-plates of all the ſuperb buildings, beautiful baſons, and exquiſite ſtatues, with which thoſe enchanting abodes are ſo artfully ornamented; thoſe two little volumes will explain to you, in the moſt intelligent manner, the hiſtory of every picture in each chamber, many of which give the moſt flattering repreſentations of their military atchievements; and, indeed, ſhew us moſt conſpicuous emblems of the pride and vanity ſo predominant in the French nation.

One, in particular, ſtruck me with indignation, as it ſets forth (to the public view of all nations) a moſt lively deſcription of what will remain a blot in the Engliſh eſcutcheon to time immemorial: it is the acquiſition of Dunkirk, which town Louis XIV. bought of king Charles II. for the ſum of five million of livres, in November 1662, about 219,000*l.* ſterling.

In this piece, Britannia is repreſented kneeling, and offering, in the moſt ſubmiſſive manner, the keys of the town to France, who (under the figure of a very beautiful woman) is ſeated on a moſt magnificent throne, and with great haughtineſs expreſſed on her countenance, haſtily ſnatches the keys from the hands of the heretic, who (with great juſtice indeed) is blindfolded, and ſurrounded with books and papers, in the utmoſt confuſion.

There-

There are many other paintings equally oſtentatious, which would be too tedious to mention.

This delightful excurſion, properly executed, will take you up at leaſt four or five days; the moſt proper time to ſet out upon it is, when any ambaſſador makes his firſt appearance at court; as, in compliment to him, the water-works in the gardens all play on that day; but ſhould you chance to be at Paris on a Whitſunday, *La fête de Pentecoſte*, in French, that is the time, preferable to any other throughout the year, you ought to be at Verſailles; on which day you will ſee the moſt numerous and brilliant court in Europe; as the king and queen, with all the royal family, all the princes of the blood, and all the nobility of France, paſs and repaſs in proceſſion ſeveral times, and ſo ſlowly, that you may make your obſervations ſo juſt, as to know any of them perſonally ever after: the king ſups in public, and the queen dines in the ſame manner.

VERSAILLES is about twelve miles from Paris, on an artificial eminence in the midſt of a valley. Before Louis XIV. came to the throne, neither the town, nor the palace, had any thing to recommend them, being only a hunting-ſeat: but there are now three noble avenues leading to the palace, from ſo many towns:

towns: the middle walk of the grand avenue is fifty yards wide, and thoſe on each ſide twenty: on the upper end of it, on the right and left, are the ſtables, in the form of a creſcent, ſo magnificently built, that few royal palaces excel them; in which the king has five hundred horſes, the fineſt the world can produce.

From the parade you immediately paſs into the firſt court, through an iron palliſade, in which are offices for miniſters of ſtate; then you aſcend three ſteps, and paſs an iron gate, adorned with trophies, to the ſecond court, which is ſomewhat leſs than the firſt; in which is a noble fountain in the middle, and magnificent building in the wings: then you paſs into a third, ſtill leſs than the ſecond, to which you aſcend by five ſteps; this court is paved with black and white marble; has a marble baſon and fountain in the middle, and is terminated by a noble pile of buildings, which, with the wings, conſtitute the royal apartments. The principal ſtaircaſe therein is ten yards wide, and conſiſts of the choiceſt marble that could be procured. The grand apartments conſiſt of a long ſucceſſion of large lofty rooms exquiſitely furniſhed. In the cabinet of rarities, are an infinite number of curioſities in agate, cryſtal, and precious ſtones;

ſtones ; medals, coins, and other antiquities; with ſeveral admirable paintings. The gallery (eſteemed the fineſt in Europe) is ſeventy-two yards long, and fourteen broad ; having ſeventeen windows towards the gardens ; from whence there is a moſt delightful proſpect.

On the ceilings are painted the battles fought in the late king's reign, and done in the moſt high finiſhed taſte ; the fineſt front is next the gardens, on which ſide there is a magnificent portico, ſupported by marble pillars, and floored with the ſame, 100 yards in length ; and the gardens are not to be paralleled : as all the beautiful models that Italy, or the world could produce, were conſulted to make them complete ; the water-works, eſpecially, are inimitable ; here marble and copper ſtatues ſpout up water in different forms, which falls into marble baſons of exquiſite workmanſhip. The fountain of the pyramid, the caſcades, the water-alley, the water-bower, the triumphal arch, the pavilion fountain, the theatre, and Apollo's baſon, where Louis XIV. is repreſented under the character of that god, juſt come out of the bath, and ſix of his favourite ladies aſſiſting him with linen, &c. are ſo exquiſite, that nothing but a view can raiſe an adequate idea of their various beauties: the groves, grottos, labyrinth, and orangery, are all finely contrived.

The

The great canal is 1600 yards long, and 64 broad; there are ſeveral gallies and pleaſure boats upon it; and towards the middle, it is croſſed by another canal, at one end of which is the menagery, well ſtocked with all manner of wild beaſts, birds, and all ſorts of exotic animals; and at the other, the beautiful little palace of Trianon, built entirely of marble.

There are three fine avenues to the palace, the middle one leads to Paris, and is five-and-twenty toiſes in breadth; as to the other two, one leads to St. Cloud, and the other to Sceau; they all three terminate in a kind of parade, called the Royal Square. The park-lodge, a ſpacious building, intended for his majeſty's head-huntſman, and the other officers under his direction, ſtands on the ſide of the avenue leading to Paris, oppoſite the hotel de Conti, which formerly belonged to the duke of Vermandois. The deſign of the ſtables was given by Julius Harduin Manſart; they are built in the form of a creſcent at the upper end of the grand avenue, on the right and left, the whole ſo regular and beautiful, that few royal palaces exceed them. From hence the caſtle appears like a magnificent theatre; and you muſt aſcend to come at it. The outer gate is all wrought iron gilt, and about twelve feet high; it is terminated by two lanthorns, ſurmounted by two groups of figures;

figures; the one carved by Marſy, and the other by Girardon. A ſecond gate, adorned with groups, ſeparate the two court-yards; the figure of peace was done by Tuby, and plenty by Coiſevox. The two large piles of buildings belonging to the wings, each terminated by a pavilion, are deſigned for the officers of the kitchen. After that, you ſee the fore-front and the wings of the old caſtle or palace; the front has a balcony, ſupported by eight marble columns; there are two ranges of apartments that join the two palaces.

The new palace is a range of magnificent apartments, which, together with its wings, forms a front of above three hundred fathom. The ridge is decorated with ſtatues, vaſes, and trophies, ranged on balliſters, which run along the whole building. It is built ſo as to front the garden, and it is on this ſide that Verſailles makes the fineſt appearance. The great marble ſtair-caſe ſurpaſſes any thing of the kind that antiquity can boaſt of. The freſco paintings were done by Le Brun; and the buſt of Louis XIV. was carved by the famous Coiſevox. This is the entrance into the grand apartments, the furniture of which is immenſely rich and magnificent.

Firſt you paſs into the hall of plenty, painted by Houaſſe. Thence you proceed to the cabinet of antiquities and jewels, which is

is of an octagon figure, and enlightened by a roof in the form of a dome, and painted alſo by Houaſſe. Here, among other precious curioſities, they have the fineſt agate in Europe, being of three colours, and four or five inches in diameter, repreſenting the figure of a naked emperor, carried on the back of an eagle, and crowned with victory. The eſcritoir, in the middle of this chamber, contains a moſt magnificent collection of ancient and modern medals. The firſt pieces were given to Louis XIV. by his uncle the duke of Orleans, and afterwards, by much ſearch and expence, it was made the completeſt collection in the world. The hall of Venus has ſome beautiful paintings, and an ancient ſtatue of Cincinnatus. The hall of the billiard-table is likewiſe adorned with fine paintings, and with Louis XIV's buſt, by cavalier Bernini. The hall of Mars has a great number of exquiſite paintings, and among the reſt, the family of Darius at Alexander's feet, one of Le Brun's beſt pieces. On the ceiling, the god Mars is repreſented in a chariot drawn by wolves. The hall of Mercury is painted by Champagne, where you may ſee ſeveral other pieces by the ſame hand, and likewiſe ſome by Raphael, Titian, and other eminent maſters. The hall of Apollo has ſome excellent pieces, and among the reſt the four ſeaſons, by La Foſſe,

Foſſe, and ſeveral pictures, by Guido. The halls of war and peace are at both ends of the gallery; the former has ſome fine paintings, repreſenting the actions of Louis XIV. by Le Brun.

From the hall of war you paſs to the great gallery, the moſt beautiful and magnificent in Europe. It is thirty-ſeven fathom long, and ſeven broad, ending with a great arch, which leads into the fore-mentioned halls, and adorned with two marble pillars. On the garden-ſide there are ſeventeen windows which look into it; and on the ſide of the king's apartments as many arches, filled with large pier-glaſſes. Theſe arches and windows are ſeparated by twenty-four pilaſters. The roof is excellently painted by Le Brun, and repreſents, in allegorical or emblematical figures, part of the memorable tranſactions of the late king's reign, from the Pyrenean treaty to the peace of Nimeguen. The reſt of the galley is adorned with buſts, veſſels, tables of porphyry and alabaſter, and with eight ancient ſtatues, among which, thoſe of Bacchus, Venus, Germanicus, and Diana, are moſt eſteemed.

From the great gallery you may proceed directly to the queen's apartment, which is of the ſame dimenſions as the king's, but of different workmanſhip, adorned with paintings of

of very great value, chiefly by Vignon and Coypel. Paſſing to the landing-place of the great marble ſtair-caſe, you come to the king's apartment, diſtributed into ſeveral chambers. Firſt you enter into the hall of guards, adorned with gilding and looking-glaſſes. The next is the hall where the king dines in public, embelliſhed with pictures of ſeveral battles. From thence you paſs to the great hall, which is worthy of admiration for its riches and beauty; particularly for the cornices, with the Moſaic work and *baſſo-relievos*. The king's bed-chamber is ornamented with a great deal of magnificence, and good order. His bed is of crimſon velvet, with a beautiful and rich embroidery (ſometimes of damaſk, and other times of gold tiſſue, according to the ſeaſon) placed in an alcove, and incloſed with a gilded baluſtrade. The moſt exquiſite pictures adorn this royal chamber; and the reſt of the furniture is magnificently elegant. We ſhall take notice of the pictures in the council-hall in another place. The billiard-room has a noble fine billiard-table, at which Louis XIV. uſed to play very often; it is likewiſe embelliſhed with a great many excellent pictures, and with a clock of very curious workmanſhip. From this room you proceed to ſeveral other chambers, all finely adorned with painting; in one of them there is a globe,

whoſe circles move juſt as thoſe in the heavens do. At length you come to the little gallery, which is the laſt piece of the king's apartment. The ceilings of this gallery, and of the two halls at the end of it, were painted by Mignard. This gallery is likewiſe full of ſome of the beſt performances of painters of the firſt rank. Thence you proceed to the apartments belonging to the Dauphin, and the reſt of the royal family, which conſiſt of chambers, cabinets, halls, &c. laid out with a great deal of art.

The chapel belonging to the palace is an exceeding fine piece of architecture, built of free-ſtone, in the Corinthian order, twenty-two fathom long, twelve broad, and about fourteen high. On the top there is a fine baluſtrade, with eight-and-twenty ſtatues. Nothing can be more beautiful or richer than the inward embelliſhments of this chapel. The great altar is of the fineſt marble. The ſacriſty is very neat. You aſcend to the galleries by two ſtair-caſes with iron rails, richly gilt. The king's gallery faces the great altar, over the great door, and is thirteen feet and a half wide. The two lamps are gilt in an exquiſite taſte, and the glaſſes are exceeding beautiful. The queen's gallery is the on right; and the gallery that runs round the chapel is nine feet and a quarter wide, ſupported by ſixteen

ſixteen pillars, and ſome pilaſters of the Corinthian order. The baluſtrade is very rich and elegant. The roof is elegantly painted by eminent hands.

The gardens abound with maſter-pieces of every kind. The orangery is one of the faireſt pieces of Tuſcan architecture to be ſeen at Verſailles. The deſign is by Le Maitre; but it was reviſed and finiſhed by Manſart, though indeed with greater elegance than ſolidity. The eight groups of bronze which you ſee in the parterre of water, and which repreſent eight rivers of France, were caſt by the two Kellers. The vaſe of Latona has two ſheafs thirty feet high; the group of marble is by Marſy. The flower-garden is by Le Notre, and the parterre of the orangery is by Quintinie. The equeſtrian ſtatue at the head of the Swiſs piece, or baſon, on the other ſide of the orangery, was made by cavalier Bernini for Louis XIV. but not finding the work ſo complete as he could wiſh, he changed the features of Louis XIV. and made a Curtius of it. The figure of Autumn in the baſon of Bacchus is by Marſy, and the vaſe of Saturn by Girardon. The colonnade is a periſtyle of thirty-two columns, ſupported by as many pilaſters in the Ionic order. The roofs are of white marble, embelliſhed with beautiful *baſſo-relievos*; in the middle is a

beautiful group of marble by Girardon, repreſenting the rape of Proſerpine. The group of metal in the large baſon of Apollo is by Tuby, and reckoned one of his beſt pieces. The Enceladus is a very fine group, ſet up in an octagon baſon; from the mouth of this giant (oppreſſed by the weight of mountains) flows a *Jet d'eau*, or ſpout of water, that riſes ſeventy-eight feet high. Tuby made the baſon of Flora, and Renaudon that of Ceres. Of the three excellent groups in the baths of Apollo, Girardon made the middle one, and Marſy and Guerin the other two. The fountain of the pyramid, is executed in bronze by Girardon: Tuby and Le Hongre made the two baſons below; the vaſes you ſee there were carved at Rome. The caſcade of the canal where the nymphs are bathing, is a ſquare, where ſeveral maſks ſeem to ſpout out water for the uſe of thoſe nymphs. This work is by Girardon; and the rivers were executed by Le Hongre and Le Gros. The dragon of the fountain that bears that name, was made by Marſy; the group of the baſon of Neptune is by Dominic Gendi, a diſciple of Algardi. Theſe two laſt pieces ſurpaſs all the other figures at Verſailles. The triumphal arch remains to be ſeen; it is built of marble of different colours, and adorned with three fine fountains. The figures are by Tuby and Coiſevox;

Coiſevox; the fountain of Victory and Glory, both by Maſeline, have a great number of decorations, which produce a very good effect.

The MENAGERY is a ſmall palace built by Manſart. The two apartments for winter and ſummer, are adorned with excellent paintings, and finely furniſhed with pier-glaſſes in gilded frames. There are a vaſt number of little fountains, which ſprinkle thoſe who are not upon their guard. The volery, or bird-cote, is the fineſt in all France, and beſt ſtocked. Several apartments in this palace are appointed for the breeding of animals of all kinds, from the moſt common to the rareſt.

From the menagery, there are ſeveral alleys that lead to the royal and magnificent abbey of St. Cyr, of the order of St. Auguſtin. It is ſituate in the park, about three miles from Verſailles, and was founded by Louis XIV. for the education of two hundred and fifty young ladies. The number of nuns is forty. The king has reſerved the nomination of the young ladies to himſelf. To obtain admiſſion, they muſt prove four degrees of nobility on the father's ſide. No girl can enter under ſeven years of age, nor ſtay there after the age of twenty years and three months. When they go out, they have either a thouſand crowns in money, or one of thoſe places

which the king has the diſpoſal of in ſeveral convents. The building is extremely fine: the architect was Manſart, who finiſhed it in 1686.

TRIANON was built after the deſigns of J. H. Manſart. This little palace may be looked upon as a kind of ſummer-houſe to the gardens of Verſailles; it is built in an excellent taſte, and is moreover embelliſhed with the richeſt decorations. The front is ſixty-four fathom in length, and has two returning wings, terminated by two pavilions. The fineſt views of the palace and park of Verſailles are in the great gallery, and were painted chiefly by Cottel. Allegrin has painted the ſame ſubjects, and the ſketch of a portico in the great ſaloon. There are alſo ſome of Houaſſe's pictures in the billiard-hall. The group of children, in the upper parterre, are by Girardon. Tuby carved Laocoon and his ſons, which ſtand in the garden of Maroniers: this is an admirable group, copied after the antique. The vaſes and dragons of gilt lead, which are upon the large piece of water that terminates the gardens, are extremely well wrought and finiſhed.

Liſt

Liſt of the principal Paintings at VERSAILLES.

In the chapel of Verſailles, the chapel of the Holy Sacrament is painted by Silveſtre.

The chapel of St. Louis, by Jouvenet.

The chapel of St. Tereſa, by Santerre.

The chapel of the Virgin, by Boulogne the younger.

The principal vault, painted by Antony Coypel, repreſents the Eternal Father in his glory.

In the five firſt vaults of the gallery, on the right hand, as you come in, you ſee St. Barnabas, St. Jude, St. Bartholomew, St. James the leſs, and St. James the greater, all painted by Boulogne the younger.

In the ſixth vault, on the ſame ſide, Boulogne the elder has repreſented the viſion of St. Paul.

The ſaints, Peter, Andrew, Philip, Simon, Matthias, and Thomas, are alſo by the ſame hand.

La Foſſe has painted the reſurrection in the vault of the Chevet.

In the vault of the king's gallery, Jouvenet has repreſented the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt.

The great gallery was painted by the famous Le Brun.

The largeſt picture in the middle of the vault is in two parts: one is the king, taking upon him the adminiſtration of affairs; and the other, the ancient pride of the neighbouring people, in 1661.

The ſecond picture on the left hand of the great ſaloon, is the king taking a reſolution to wage war againſt the Dutch in 1671.

The third, on the right of the great ſaloon, is the king arming by land and ſea, in 1672.

The fourth, on the left of the great ſaloon, is the king attacking Holland in 1672.

The fifth, which fills the whole vault, is the paſſage of the Rhine in 1672.

The ſixth, over the arcade of the ſaloon of war, is the league of Germany, Spain, and Holland, in 1672.

The ſeventh, on the ſide of the great ſaloon, is Franche-Comté reconquered, in 1674.

The eighth, which takes up the whole vault, is the taking of Ghent, in 1678.

The ninth, over the arcade of the ſaloon of peace, is Holland accepting of peace.

The ſmall pictures of the gallery, in the key of the vault, are,

1. The relieving of the people during the famine in 1662.

2. The edict againſt duels, in 1661.

3. The

3. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668.
4. The war for the queen's rights, in 1667.
5. The police, eſtabliſhed at Paris in 1665.
6. The acquiſition of Dunkirk in 1662.

On the ſide of the looking-glaſſes:

1. Holland ſuccoured in 1665.
2. The defeat of the Turks in Hungary, in 1664.
3. The re-eſtabliſhment of navigation, in 1663.
4. The finances put in order, in 1662.
5. The eſtabliſhing of the hoſpital of the invalids, in 1674.
6. The renewing the alliance with the Swiſs, in 1663.

On the ſide of the windows:

1. The inſult of the Corſicans repaired, in 1664.
2. The pre-eminence ceded by Spain to France, in 1662.
3. Juſtice reformed, in 1667.
4. The polite arts protected, in 1663.
5. Embaſſies from the extremity of the earth, in 1686.
6. The junction of the two ſeas, begun in 1666, and finiſhed in 1680.

The pictures that may be ſeen, during the winter, in the king's apartments at Verſailles, are as follows:

In the guard-room, over the chimney, a battle painted by Parocel.

In the dining-room, over the chimney, a battle, much eſteemed, by Pietro di Cortona.

The eleven pictures repreſenting ſieges, by Parocel.

In the king's anti-chamber over the door.

A nativity.

Eſther before Ahaſuerus.

Chriſt in the tomb; all three by Paolo Veroneſe.

Over another door, a picture by Baſſano.

Over the chimney, a repoſe, after the flight into Egypt, by Gentileſchi.

Over the door, the entering into the ark, by Baſſano.

David and Bathſheba, by Paolo Veroneſe.

Judith and Holofernes, by the ſame hand.

In the bed-chamber, over the door:

The Marquis of Aitonne, by Vandyke.

St. John, by Caravaggio.

In winter, St. John the Evangeliſt, by Raphael.

A David, by Domenichini.

Over the door, a Magdalen, by Alexander Veroneſe.

A portrait, by Vandyke.

Over the cornice, St. John the Evangeliſt, by Valentini.

The

The marriage of St. Catharine, by Alexander Veroneſe.

St. Luke the Evangeliſt.

St. Matthew.

Chriſt paying tribute to Cæſar.

St. Mark; all four by Valentini.

In the council-cabinet, over the door:

A little Pyrrhus and a Bacchanalian, both by Pouſſin.

The departure of St. Peter and St. Paul, by Lanfranco.

Chriſt healing the blind men of Jericho, by Pouſſin.

In the perriwig-cloſet, three pictures over the door, repreſenting menageries, by Baſſano.

In the clock-chamber, over the chimney:

The elevation of Chriſt on the croſs, by Le Brun.

Over the door:

The Samaritan, by Guido.

The marriage of S. Catharine, by Nicolo.

Rebecca, by Coypel.

The daughters of Jethro, by Le Brun.

Over the door:

Adam and Eve, by Albano.

Chriſt carrying the croſs, by Mignard.

Latona and the peaſants, by Albano.

The marriage of Moſes, by Le Brun.

Moſes taken out of the waters, by La Foſſe.

In the anti-chamber of the king's little apartments, over the door:

Moſes ſpurning away the crown of Pharaoh.

The deſcent of manna.

A holy family.

The rapture of St. Paul.

The Arcadian ſhepherds.

The plague.

Moſes's rod changed into a ſerpent; all ſeven by Pouſſin.

A nativity, by Baſſano.

The good Samaritan, by Molle.

Venus and Vulcan, by Mignard.

Angelica and Medor, by Molle.

St. Bruno, by the ſame.

In the king's little apartment, over the door.

Diana returning from the chace, by Breugle.

Over the chimney:

Silence, by Le Brun.

The incredulity of St. Thomas, by Mutian.

A landſcape and figures, by Banboccio.

A holy family, by Pouſſin.

A ſmall Virgin, by Guido.

A nativity, by L. Caracci.

A landſcape and concert.

A Silence.

The preaching of St. John; all three by A. Caracci.

The

The Virgin and Chriſt, with many angels, by Andrew Azio.

A ſmall Virgin, by Guido.

Over the door:

The view of Fontainebleau, by Vandermeulen.

The view of Vincennes, by the ſame.

The players on the violin, by Giorgione.

A ſmall landſcape and an hermit, by Caracci.

The reſurrection, by the ſame.

The ſacrifice of Abraham, by Holbein.

A Muſe, by Giorgione.

A ſmall landſcape, by Paul Brill.

In the ſaloon, over the door:

The views of St. Germains, and of Verſailles, both by Vandermeulen.

The annunciation, by L. Caracci.

The bearing of the croſs, by Rotenamer.

A nativity, by Joſephin.

Circe, Ulyſſes, and his companions, by Albani.

The preaching of St. John, by the ſame.

The marriage of St. Catharine, by Parmeggiano.

The martyrdom of St. Stephen, by Corneille Pollain.

Ditto, by A. Caracci.

The ſiege of Rochelle, by Claude Lorrain.

The ſacrifice of Abraham, by Caracci.

The annunciation, by Albani.

Biblis, by the ſame.

The Virgin and Jeſus, by Domenichini.

Parnaſſus and the Muſes, by Perin del Vago.

The Eternal Father in his glory, by Albani.

Abſalom, by Caracci.

A holy family, by Raphael.

Apollo and Daphne, by Albani.

Chriſt healing a ſick perſon, by Paolo Veroneſe.

Chriſt in the tomb, by Vandyke.

Landſcapes and waſherwomen, by Caracci.

The paſs of Suſa, by Claude Lorrain.

Venus and the Loves, by Giulio Romano.

A landſcape of St. John preaching, by Ph. Napolitan.

A fair, by the ſame.

The baptiſm of our Lord, by Albani.

In the cabinet of ſhells:

Herodias, by Giorgione.

A landſcape, by Claude Lorrain.

Henry II. by Jannet.

The adoration of the wiſe men, by Paolo Veroneſe.

St. Cecilia, by Mignard.

Joſeph and Potiphar, by Albani.
St. George, by Raphael.
A Virgin, by Mignard.
The flight into Egypt, a landſcape, by Adamo.
St. Michael, by Raphael.
The fair farrier, by Leonardo da Vinci.
Griſſal, by Raphael.
A virgin, in a garland of flowers, by Francy.
Chriſt and the apoſtles, by Paolo Veroneſe.
A landſcape, by Claude Lorrain.
The portrait of Henry IV. by Porbus.

In the gallery, over the door:

A carrying of the croſs, by Paolo Veroneſe.
Jocunda, by Leonardo da Vinci.
The baths of Diana, by Albani.
The ſenſual man, by Corregio.
St. Francis, by Domenichini.
Heroic virtue, by Corregio.
Loves, in a garland of flowers, by Domenichini.
The Virgin and Chirſt, by Titian.
The unnailing from the croſs, by ditto.
St. Cecilia, by Domenichini.
The Circumciſion, by Giulio Romano.
An Ecce Homo, by Guido.
A holy family, by Parmeggiano.
The union of deſign and colour, by Guido.

The

The charity of Battus, by Albani.
A Magdalen, by Guido.
A holy family, by Raphael.
The Virgin and St. Elizabeth, by Leonardo da Vinci.
The nativity, by A. Caracci.
Herodias, by Solario.
A ſmall nativity, by A. Caracci.
Omphale, by L. Caracci.
St. Paul's trance, by Domenichini.
The eſpouſal, by Corregio.
The Virgin and rabbit, by Titian.
The Caſtilian, by Raphael.
The aſſumption of the Virgin, by Pouſſin.
A portrait, by Raphael.
Our Lord's prayer in the garden, by Guido.
The portrait of John Bellini and his brother, by J. Bellini.
The portrait, by Leonardo da Vinci.
A holy family, by Albani.
A Virgin, greatly eſteemed, by Raphael.
St. Francis, by A. Caracci.
A portrait, by Carafalo.
A portrait, by Giulio Romano.
The annunciation, by Albani.
A portrait, by Holbein.
A ſmall landſcape, by Paul Brill.
An oval Virgin, much eſteemed, by Guido.
A Virgin and St. John, by Raphael.
Hope, by Mignard.

A Virgin, much eſteemed, by Corregio.
St. Catharine, by Da Vinci.
Faith, by Mignard.
The Virgin and St. Catharine, by Guido.
A portrait, by Holbein.
A repoſe after the flight into Egypt, by Corneille.
A head, by Sir Anthony More.
A Virgin and Jeſus, after Corregio.
A portrait of Anne of Cleves, by Holbein.
A Virgin and Chriſt aſleep, by Guido.
St. Jerome, by Guercini.
A Mary Magdalen, by Titian.
The martyrdom of St. Stephen, by A. Caracci.

In the king's great apartment, in the ſtate-chamber, over the door:
A Virgin, by Vandyke.

Over the chimney, in ſummer:
The portrait of Louis XIV. by Rigault.
Hercules on the funeral pile, by Guido.
Hercules fighting the Hydra, by the ſame.
St. Francis in an extaſy, by Valentini.
Thomiris, by Rubens.
Hercules and Achelous, by Guido.
The Centaur and Deianira, by the ſame.

Over the door:
The portraits of the Palatine princes, by Vandyke.

In

In the bed-chamber, in ſummer,
Over the door:

A charity, by Blanchard.
Chriſt in the ſepulchre, by Titian.
The holy family, by Raphael.
The marriage at Cana, by J. Baſſano.
An aſſumption, by A. Caracci.
St. Sebaſtian, by the ſame.
The Virgin, Chriſt, and St. Agnes, by Titian.
The pilgrims of Emmaus, by J. Baſſano.
St. Michael, by Raphael.

Over the door:

A woman wiſhing good luck, by Caravagio.

In the concert-room, in the winter,
Over the door:

The Virgin and St. Peter, by Guercini.
The pilgrims of Emmaus, by Paolo Veroneſe.

Firſt gallery:

A nativity, by Doſſe.
A Virgin, by Mignard.

Over the chimney:

A Virgin, Chriſt, and St. John, by Paolo Veroneſe.

Second gallery:

A Virgin, by old Palma.
An Ecce Homo, by Mignard.

In

In ſummer, the family of Darius, by Le Brun.

Over the door:

St. John in the deſart, by Raphael.

In the next chamber:

Iphigenia, by La Foſſe.

An angel guardian, by Feti.

In the ſaloon of the cabinet of medals:

Chriſt healing the woman of the bloody flux, by Paolo Veroneſe.

In ſummer, a nativity, by Gaudentio.

The flight into Egypt, by Guido.

A Virgin and pilgrims, by Pouſſin.

In the great ſaloon:

The Phariſee's feaſt, by Paolo Veroneſe.

In the cabinet of medals:

A Virgin, Chriſt, and St. John, by Raphael.

The marriage of St. Catharine, by Paolo Veroneſe.

A Virgin, by the ſame.

The Virgin, Chriſt, and St. Michael, by L. da Vinci.

The Virgin and Chriſt, by Andrew Montagne.

Chriſt on the Croſs, by Paolo Veroneſe.

A Virgin, Chriſt, St. George, and St. Benedict, by Paolo Veroneſe.

The

The angel leading Tobias, by Andrea del Sarto.

In the apartment of the duke of Orleans, in the bed-chamber, over the door:

A portrait, by Raphael.

A portrait in its ſhift, by Vandyke.

A circumciſion, by Doſſe.

A Virgin, Chriſt, St. John, and St. Antony, by Palma.

Chriſt in the ſepulchre, by J. Baſſano.

Chriſt on the croſs, by Dorigny.

Over the door:

Two ſoldiers, by Feti.

In the cloſet:

The portrait of Joan of Sicily, by Raphael.

A Circe, by Guercini.

Titian's miſtreſs, by Titian.

The triumph of Titus, by J. Romano.

The portrait of Pontorme, by Raphael.

Judith holding the head of Holofernes, by L. Juſtrus.

The pictures not ſhewn at the king's apartments, are kept in the cabinets de la Surintendance des Batimens, where, among others, you may ſee,

The four elements, by Albani.

A Virgin, Chriſt, and St. John, by L. da Vinci.

A country wedding, by Rubens.

A large

A large landſcape, by Domenichini.

The ghoſt of Samuel appearing to Saul, by S. Roſa.

The four ſeaſons, by Pouſſin.

Several other pictures, by the ſame.

A Suſannah, by Tintoret.

Venus and Adonis, by Paolo Veroneſe.

Apollo and Daphne, by Carlo Maratta.

A Virgin and Chriſt aſleep, by the ſame.

A large landſcape, by Paul Brill.

A Suſannah, the judgment of Daniel, the judgment of Solomon; all three by Valentini.

Timocleas, by Domenichini.

Venus and Mars, by L. Juſtrus.

Chriſt's baptiſm, by the ſame.

A ſea-port, by Cl. Lorrain.

Mary of Medicis, by Vandyke.

The portrait of queen Margaret, by Rubens.

Moſes taken out of the water, by Paolo Veroneſe.

The nativity of the virgin, by Paolo Veroneſe.

A Virgin, Chriſt, and St. Matina, by Pietro di Cortona.

At Trianon, in the grand ſaloon, you ſee,

Juno, and the rape of Orithya, by Duverdier.

The pictures of flowers and vaſes in the three

three next pieces, are by Baptiſte and Fontenai.

In the ſecond hall, there are two pictures of nymphs, by Blanchard.

In the third hall, you ſee Venus at her toilet, by Boulogne the elder.

Cupid aſleep, by Mignard.

The judgment of Midas, by Corneille the elder.

Venus and Adonis, and Venus with the Loves, over the doors, by Boulogne the younger.

Art and Nature, by Boulogne the elder.

Orpheus awakened at the approach of Iris, over the chimney, by the ſame hand.

In the fourth hall, you ſee,

Diana, Endymion, and Mercury, by Houaſſe.

Juno menacing Ino, and Mercury cutting off the head of Argus, by Duverdier.

Hercules alone, and Hercules with Juno, by Noel Coypel.

In the fifth hall are,

Zephyrus and Flora, by Jouvenet.

And the four views of Verſailles, by Martin the elder.

In the firſt room of the next apartment you ſee,

Narciſſus, Cyanea, Alpheus, and Arethuſa, by Houaſſe.

In the ſecond, Thetis and Flora, by Coypel.

Juno and Flora, by Boulogne the elder.

Over the doors are,

Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night, by Martin the elder.

In the third you ſee,

Six pieces of the hiſtory of Apollo, painted by Noel Coypel, Jouvenet, and Boulogne the younger.

Over the chimney of the firſt room, in the apartment of the late Monſeigneur, is

St. Luke, by La Foſſe.

In the anti-chamber there is,

A St. Matthew, by Mignard; and a St. Mark, by La Foſſe.

In the ice-chamber, you ſee,

St. John in the Iſle of Patmos, one of the beſt pieces of Le Brun, and four landſcapes, by Le Lorrain.

Liſt of the Statues at VERSAILLES.

In the great court of Verſailles, on the right:

Iris, by Houſſeau.

Juno,

Juno, by Desjardins.
Zephyr, by Roger.
Vulcan, by Errard.
A Cyclop, by Maniere.
Another Cyclop, by Droville.

On the left:

Ceres, by Tuby.
Pomona, by Mazeline.
Flora, by Maſſon.
Neptune, by Buiſter.
Thetis, by Le Hongre.
Galatea, by Houſſeau.

About the pediment of the grand front:
Hercules, by Girardon.
Mars, by Marſy.

On the right of the grand front:
Victory, by Eſpignola.
Africa, by Le Hongre.
America, by Renaudin.
Glory, by ditto.
Authority, by Le Hongre.
Riches, by ditto.
Generoſity, by Le Gros.
Strength, by Coiſevox.
Plenty, by Marſy.

On the left of the grand front:
Fame, by Le Comte.
Aſia, by Maſſon.

Europe,

Europe, by Le Gros.
Peace, by Renaudin.
Diligence, by Raon.
Prudence, by Maſſon.
Pallas, by Girardon.
Juſtice, by Coiſevox.
Riches, by Marſy.

In the great gallery:

The Venus of Arles, a Bacchus, a Venus, Germanicus, Diana, a prieſteſs, Urania, a veſtal. Theſe eight are antiques.

Upon the great landing-place:

Silene, Antinous, Apollo, Bacchus; all four in braſs, caſt by the Kellers.
Diana, by Roger.
Apollo, by Raon.
The half-moon of Apollo's baſon.

On the right:

Titus, Antinous, Plenty, Apollo. All four antiques.
Orpheus, by Franqueville.
Auguſtus, and a ſenator: antiques.

On the left:

A ſenator, Agrippina, Juno, Victory, Titus, Hercules, Brutus; all ſeven antiques.

Supporters on the right:

Vertumnes, by Le Hongre.
Juno, by Clairon.
Jupiter, by the ſame.

Syrinx, by Maziere.
The binding of Proteus, by Solds.

On the left:

Pomona, by Le Hongre.
Bacchus, by Raon.
Spring, by Arſis and Maziere.
Pan, by Maziere.
Ino and Melicerta a group, by Graniere.

In the great alley, on the left:

Achilles diſcovered by Ulyſſes, by Vigier.
An Amazon, by Buret.
A Dido, by Pouletier.
A Fawn, by Flaman.
Venus coming out of the bath, by Clairon.
Fidelity, by Le Fevre.
Milo of Crotona, an admirable piece, by Puget.
Caſtor and Pollux, by Coiſevox.
A dying Myrmillo, by Moniere.
The Pythian Apollo, by Mazeline.
Urania, by Carlier.
Mercury, by Melo.
Antinous, by Le Gros.
Silene holding Bacchus, by Maziere.
Venus with the beautiful thighs, by Clairon.
Tiridates, by Deindre.
Fire, by Dandre.
Lyric poetry, by Tuby.
Aurora, by Marſy.

Spring,

Spring, by Maniere.
Water, by Le Gros.
Cleopatra, by Vancleve.

On the right:

Artemiſia, by Le Fevre.
Cypariſſa, by Flaman.
Venus of Medicis, by Fremery.
The emperor Commodus, by Jouvenet.
Jupiter, by Granier.
Knavery, by Le Comte.
Andromeda and Perſeus, by Puget.
Cinna and his wife, by Eſpignola.
The nymph in the ſhell, by Coiſevox.
Jupiter and Ganymede, by Leviron.
Urania, by Fremery.
Commodus, by Coutoux.
Fauſtina, by Renaudin.
Bacchus, by Granier.
A Fawn, by Hurtel.
Triganes, by Eſpagnandel.
Antinous, by La Croix.
Melancholy, by Le Perdrix.
Air, by Le Hongre.
Evening, by Desjardins.
Noon, by Marſy,
Europe, by Mazeline.
Africa, by Guerin.
Night, by Raon.
The Earth, by Maſſon.
Paſtoral Poetry, by Granier.

Autumn, by Renaudin.
America, by Cornu.
Summer, by Hutinot.
Winter, by Girardon.

Terms:

The river Achelous, by Maziere.
Pandora, by Le Gros.
Mercury, by Vancleve.
Plato, by Rayol.
Circe, by Maniere.
Hercules, by Le Comte.
A Bacchanal, by De Dieu.
A Fawn, by Houzeau.
Diogenes, by Eſpagnandel.
Ceres, by Pouletier.
Apollonius, by Melo.
Iſocrates, by Granier.
Theophraſtus, by Hurtel.
Lyſias, by De Dieu.
Ulyſſes, by Maniere.

The Orangery.

Lewis XIV. by Desjardins.
An Iſis of touch-ſtone, antique.

The north parterre:

Venus the baſhful, by Coiſevox.
The Rotator, by Fremery.
Heroic poetry, by Drouilly.
A phlegmatic perſon, by Eſpagnandel.

Satiric

Satiric poetry, by Buiſter.
Aſia, by Roger.
A ſanguine perſon, by Jouvenet.
A choleric perſon, by Houzeau.
The dragon's fountain.
Fame writing the king's life, by Domenico Gendi.
Fauſtina, by Fremery.
Berenice, by Eſpingola.

II. MARLY.

The palace of Marly is ſituated in a park near the river Seine, three miles from Verſailles, and fifteen from Paris. It was built by Louis XIV. and the celebrated J. H. Manſart drew the deſigns of it. The body of the building is ſquare, being one-and-twenty toiſes each way. The four fronts are equal, each with a flight of ſteps, adorned with groups and vaſes. The palace contains one large pavilion, which is in the midſt of twelve others of a ſmaller ſize. The principal pavilion conſiſts of one great hall in the form of an octagon, which you enter by four porches: the whole building is in an admirable taſte, as as well as the gardens. There was formerly a ſuperb caſcade, which has been deſtroyed on account of the too great expence to ſupply it. The great hall, a room famous for its beauty

and extent, is in the Ionic order, and adorned with four chimneys, over which are painted the four ſeaſons.

Spring is by Antony Coypel.

Summer, by Boulogne the younger.

Autumn, by La Foſſe.

And winter, by Jouvenet.

The four porches which lead to this fine ſaloon, are adorned with pictures by Vandermeulen, repreſenting the ſieges of ſeveral towns.

In the firſt porch, are Luxemburg, and the taking of Luxemburg.

In the ſecond porch, Maeſtricht, Cambray.

In the third porch, Tournay, Oudenard.

In the fourth porch, Valenciennes and Douay.

In the king's anti-chamber are to be ſeen the taking of the following towns, by the ſame painter; viz. Narden, Loo, and Utrecht.

In the chamber are the ſieges of Ypres and Condé.

In the cabinet, Salines and Joux.

In the cabinet formerly belonging to Madame de Maintenon, he has alſo painted Gray and Friburg.

Martin the elder painted, in the apartment of the dutcheſs of Orleans, the following places:

places: viz. Rees, Orſoy, Weſel and Fort Schenck.

And in that occupied by Madame de Maintenon, the towns of Aire and Dueſburg.

In the upper gardens, called Belveder, there are four admirable groups: viz.

Mercury carrying off Pandora, by Boulogne.

The Laocoon, Hercules, and Diana, caſt by the Kellers.

But the greateſt curioſity of Marly, is the admirable machine which conveys the water from Marly to Verſailles: the chevalier de Ville was the inventor of it, and a branch of the river Seine turns the wheels. This machine raiſes ſix hundred and forty cubical inches of water to the height of ſixty fathom; from whence, by an aqueduct of five hundred fathom, it is carried into the reſervoir of Verſailles: it is ſaid to coſt the king five-and-twenty thouſand pounds ſterling per annum, to keep it in repair.

III. VINCENNES.

Vincennes is an ancient caſtle or palace ſituated in the Iſle of France, on the eaſt ſide of Paris, in the midſt of a wood, where the citizens of Paris divert themſelves with walking and other exerciſes. It was begun in 1183,

by Philip Auguſtus, and the work carried on by ſeveral princes, ſome of whom choſe it for their reſidence. Under Louis XIV. it was repaired and beautified in 1660, when two conſtructions were added towards the park, which contain various apartments. The architect was Louis le Vau: and Manchole, an excellent Flemiſh painter, decorated the inſide. The palace has a ſpacious court, with a ſtately chapel, and pleaſant walks; it is alſo ſurrounded with a good ditch, a wall, and eight ſquare towers. The avenue from hence to Paris was planted by cardinal Mazarine.

The gallery was built by Mary of Medicis, and contains ſome good paintings.

The ceiling of the king's apartment is painted by Champagne; and the ceiling of the queen's, by Seve.

Michael Dorigni, the ſon-in-law of Simon Vouet, was alſo employed there.

The great gate towards the park is an excellent piece of architecture, built in the form of a triumphal arch, and adorned with the Doric order. There is an oak here, under which St. Louis uſed to adminiſter juſtice to his ſubjects. The holy chapel at Vincennes, though a Gothic ſtructure, is much admired. The glaſs windows were painted in a peculiar manner by John Couſin; and this is reckoned an

an excellent thing in its kind. There is alſo a very pleaſant convent of Minims in the foreſt, founded by Charles VIII. One of its principal curioſities is an excellent picture of the day of judgment, by the above-mentioned John Couſin, which is to be ſeen in the ſacriſty belonging to that convent.

IV. MEUDON.

Meudon is a ſmall town about ſix miles from Paris, remarkable for a royal palace, where the late dauphin (the preſent king's grandfather) uſed commonly to reſide. This palace ſtands on an eminence in the midſt of a foreſt: it has a moſt beautiful avenue that leads to it three quarters of a mile in length; on the right is a convent, with a pleaſant garden belonging to the capuchin, and on the left the vineyards of Meudon. The palace was begun by Philip de L'orme, who built it for the cardinal of Lorrain: afterwards it came into the poſſeſſion of M. de Louvois. At the death of this miniſter, the king exchanged Choiſy upon Seine, which had been left to the dauphin by Mademoiſelle d'Orleans, for Meudon: the improvements made by his royal highneſs, rendered it one of the fineſt reſidences in all France. At the entrance of the court of the palace there is a large pile of

building on the right, and another on the left, which open in form of a ſemicircle, but are diſjoined from the body of the houſe. In the middle of the front is a lofty advanced building with a portico, which you enter by three doors. Above it runs an order of architecture, conſiſting of arches and pillars finely deſigned, and above them another order, accompanied with pilaſters. The wings are not ſo high as the principal building, and each of them is terminated by a ſquare pavilion. The inſide of this palace was adorned with the richeſt furniture, and with a fine collection of ſtatues, paintings, medals, and other antiquities, which were removed upon the death of the late dauphin, and a great part of them ſent to his ſon Philip, king of Spain. Martin the elder painted the gallery. The front towards the garden conſiſts likewiſe of a lofty advanced building, with wings conſiderably lower, which terminate on the right and left, with two pavilions of the ſame height with the body of the building. The gardens of this palace are much admired for their fine walks, parterres, canals, and water-works. Adjoining to the gardens there is a ſpacious park, ſurrounded with a brick wall, and adorned with woods, baſons, and reſervoirs of water. The woods are cut through and divided by beautiful ridings.

V. ST. GERMAINS.

This palace is built in the form of a caſtle, and ſurrounded with a dry ditch. A magnificent ſtone-gallery runs round the middle of the whole ſtructure, which is of an oval figure, and the roof is covered with thin flat free-ſtone, inſtead of tiles.

The chapel is remarkable for an excellent altar-piece, repreſenting the Lord's Supper, by Pouſſin.

The proſpect from the caſtle is admirable, eſpecially towards the river and the plains; having Paris, St. Denis, and Marly, within ſight. There is a curious mall in this caſtle, with ſquare pavilions built all along, for the conveniency of the players and ſpectators. Among the improvements made to this place by Louis XIV. he added the terras of above three thouſand paces in the great parterre, and the valley-garden. There are abundance of dry grottos, which afford pleaſant retreats in the ſummer, and ſeveral wet ones, with curious water-works, and artificial birds, which make an agreeable ſound. In one of the grottos there is a Virgin playing on the organ, whoſe eyes are ſo artificially moved, that ſhe ſeems to be alive; in another place, there is an Orpheus playing on the lute, and keeping

time, while the beaſts, birds, woods, and rocks, ſeem to follow him; with ſeveral repreſentations of the like nature, all put into motion by water. The adjacent foreſt contains upwards of five thouſand acres, and is cut through with an infinite number of large ridings, in the form of ſtars, which have a poſt fixed in the centre, with the name of the ſtar painted thereon; and is well repleniſhed with game, which renders it a moſt agreeable ſituation for hunting. It was in this caſtle that the late king James reſided with his court during his exile.

VI. FONTAINEBLEAU.

Fontainebleau is a ſmall town of the Gatinois, in the iſle of France, ſo called, becauſe of its fine waters; it is ſituated in the middle of a foreſt, three miles from the river Seine, twelve from Melun, and forty-two from Paris. There are only three or four ſtreets in the town (all filled with public inns), which terminate in the caſtle. The French kings have choſen this for a hunting-ſeat, by reaſon of its ſituation proper for that diverſion. The caſtle or palace contains ſome magnificent piles; yet it is a very irregular piece, having been built at ſeveral times without any order or ſymmetry. The old palace was firſt built by Louis

Louis VII. in 1137, but improved by Francis I. Henry IV. and chiefly by Louis XIV. As you approach the palace, you pass thro' the court of offices to come to the court of the old castle, known by the name of Donjon, and built by Francis I. Here you see the front of the great gate of the draw-bridge, supported by several marble pillars, and some ornamental statues. The architecture of this old castle is much esteemed. Round the court there are a great many small turrets and galleries; but the greatest curiosity of this part of the building, is a small cabinet adorned with some beautiful pictures, and a chapel, whose ceiling is admired for its workmanship.

From the old castle you pass on to the court of fountains, which is adorned with a great many fine brass and marble statues, spouting water. This court answers to three sides of a building which form another palace, so that there are four castles or palaces, and as many gardens in Fontainebleau. But this is most esteemed for the beauty of its apartments and galleries. The hall of the hundred Swiss is painted in fresco, by Primaticio, Maitre Roux, and Salviati. The gallery of the stags is a hundred paces long, and runs all along the orangery: it is enriched with paintings representing all the royal palaces, and the finest country-seats in France. These palaces are

separated

ſeparated from one another by very large horns of ſtags that have been killed in this foreſt. Near this gallery you ſee another ſmall one, where Henry IV. is beautifully repreſented with all his court in their hunting equipage. Above is the queen's gallery, adorned with ſeveral pictures, repreſenting the victories of the later kings of France. From this gallery you paſs to the cabinet of Clorinda, enriched with beautiful paintings, containing the hiſtory of Tancred and Clorinda.

From this cabinet you proceed to the queen's apartment, remarkable for its ceiling and gildings: afterwards you paſs through the queen's bed-chamber to come to the king's apartment, which is adorned with ſome very good paintings; particularly Jocunda, and a queen of Sicily, Leonardo da Vinci, and the portrait of Michael Angelo, drawn by himſelf. From thence you paſs to the gallery of Francis I. where are ſeveral paintings repreſenting the hiſtory of this prince; but the freſcoes are now very much damaged. The little cabinet towards the pool-garden is enriched with ſome exquiſite paintings; and the ceiling is admired for the elegant taſte of the carving and gilding. Next you muſt ſee the gallery of the ancients, adorned with the repreſentation of ſeveral pieces of ancient hiſtory, which are ſomewhat effaced. Thence you deſcend by the

the great ſtair-caſe, facing the court of the white horſe, to ſee the royal chapel, which is called the church of the Trinity, and belongs to the Mathurin friars. The paintings of this church are by Ferminet, a famous Pariſian painter: the high altar is richly adorned, the ceiling beautifully gilded, and the pavement of the fineſt marble. On a wing of the court of the white-horſe is the gallery of Diana, or of the labours of Ulyſſes, where the hiſtory of this hero is painted beautifully in freſco, by Primaticio.

After the apartments, you muſt ſee the gardens, where the orangery is moſt deſerving of your attention. Among ſeveral braſs ſtatues in the middle of a large baſon, you ſee a Diana ſtopping a ſtag by the horns, ſurrounded by four hounds; a Hercules; a ſerpent between two children; and a Cleopatra. The pool-garden is ſurrounded with ſeveral canals, which have very large fiſh, eſpecially carp. This pool is bordered with beautiful alleys, in the middle of which is an octagon cabinet. Next you proceed to the pine-garden, and thence to the parterre of the great garden, where you have a moſt beautiful proſpect of the caſtle. In the middle is a large baſon, in which there riſes an aquatic rock, which pours out its waters in a moſt wonderful manner. To the right of this parterre you ſee a piece

of

of water level with the ground, in the middle of which is a moſt beautiful ſtatue of Apollo. The grottos and caſcades are next to this parterre at the entrance of the park, which is divided in the middle by a large canal. The fine walks along the alleys of this park are moſt delightful, being incloſed with paliſades of a ſurpriſing height, and extending further than your eyes can reach. The foreſt of Fontainebleau was anciently called the foreſt of Bievre, and contains upwards of ſix-and-twenty thouſand acres; it is of a round form, and the palace ſtands in the center.

VII. St. CLOUD.

St. Cloud is a ſmall town of the Iſle of France, pleaſantly ſituated upon the river Seine, about ſix miles weſt of Paris. This town was erected into a dutchy and peerage in 1674, by Louis XIV. when Francis de Harley, archbiſhop of Paris, and his ſucceſſors, were created perpetual dukes and peers of France, with the title of St. Cloud. It is a very ancient place, and was originally called Nogent, which name it changed to honour the memory of Clodoald or Cloud, third ſon of Clodomir, king of Orleans, and brother of Clovis II. In the collegiate church they preſerve the relics of St. Cloud, and the heart of Henry IV. who was killed here in 1589, by James

James Clement, a Dominican friar. They have likewiſe a very good manufacture of earthen-ware, and various porcelaine, and a ſtone-bridge over the Seine, conſiſting of fourteen arches.

But the principal curioſity of St. Cloud, is the palace belonging to the duke of Orleans; which, for ſituation, waters, woods, architecture, ſculpture, and paintings, is reckoned one of the fineſt in the kingdom. It is ſituated at the ſide of a mountain, at the foot of which the river Seine pleaſantly glides. The avenue to the palace is upon the declivity of the hill, adorned with three fine walks of trees, having the town on the right, and the park on the left. This avenue terminates at the baſe court, from whence you proceed to the great court at one of the angles, becauſe of the irregularity of the ground. The palace conſiſts of a large advanced building in the middle of the front, and two wings, each of them flanked with a pavilion. The apartments are extremely magnificent, and richly furniſhed; the paintings eſpecially are vaſtly admired, being reckoned Mignara's beſt pieces. Before you enter the guard-hall you may ſee the billiard-room on the right, the ceiling of which is moſt beautifully adorned with paintings and gildings. The great hall before the gallery is remarkable for the amours of Mars and Venus, repreſented

preſented in ſeveral beautiful pictures. The famous gallery of Apollo and its two halls, from whence there is fine proſpect of Paris, and the adjacent country, are decorated with every thing that can render a place charming and pleaſant. The moſt admired pictures in this gallery are the royal palaces and caſtles, the birth of Apollo and Diana, the riſing ſun, the Zephyrs ſhedding the morning dew, Aurora in her chariot with Cupid ſtrewing flowers before her, Apollo inventing muſic, Climene preſenting Phaeton to the Sun, Apollo and Virtue, Circe and Cupid, Icarus falling, and eſpecially the four ſeaſons, which are exquiſitely drawn. Of the eight bas-reliefs in cameos in the gallery, with gilt frames, the two largeſt are, Marſyas challenging Apollo, and Apollo cauſing Marſyas to be flayed. The two leſſer, are Apollo with the Sibyl kneeling before him, and Apollo with Eſculapius by him. The other four bas reliefs, placed in the other half of the gallery, are the metamorphoſes of Ceronis, of Daphne, of Clitia, and of Cypariſſa. Towards the left of the further end of this gallery, there is a ſmall hall, adorned with a ceiling elegantly painted. The great cabinet is enriched with an infinite number of ſingular and valuable curioſities, collected with great care and expence, and ranged with the

the greateſt order and taſte. The chapel is ſmall, but very beautiful.

The gardens are diſpoſed with a great deal of art. Their ſituation is quite charming; for the river Seine running cloſe under them, forms a beautiful and large canal, which waters a long terras, planted with rows of trees. Theſe gardens are embelliſhed with groves, ſaloons, baſons, water-works, and eſpecially with grand caſcades. The upper gardens are very ſpacious: on the top of the hill there are ſeveral large pieces of water, diſtributed into ſpouts and ſheafs, and diverſified in ſeveral manners. The park is almoſt twelve miles in circumference. The orangery, the labyrinths, and the baſons, have each their particular merit: but the greateſt beauty of all are the two admirable caſcades, which are reckoned a maſter-piece in their kind, and very well deſerve the traveller's attention; the higheſt was deſigned by Le Pautre, and the ſecond by J. H. Manſart.

COMPEIGNE, ſituated about fifty miles north-eaſt of Paris, is one of the moſt ancient palaces of the kings of France. It was repaired and beautified by Louis XIV. The preſent king frequently reſides here. The foreſt, which contains 29,000 acres, abounds with game.

CHOISY lately belonged to the princeſs of Conti, ſecond dowager; it was called Choiſy Mademoiſelle,

Mademoiſelle, becauſe it was formerly in the poſſeſſion of Mademoiſelle de Montpenſier. It belongs now to the king, who has improved the buildings; and it is called Choiſy Le Roy, ſo that it ceaſes in ſome meaſure to be a private ſeat. The houſe is very beautiful, and richly adorned. The gardens are extremely fine: among others, the eight ſtatues copied by Anguier, from antiques at Rome, are greatly admired.

PRIVATE SEATS.

SCEAUX is a ſeat belonging to the duke of Maine. In the apartments and gardens, there is abundant matter to ſatisfy the curious. The Aurora, painted in the pavilion called by the name of Le Brun, is by that famous artiſt; as are alſo the fine paintings in the chapel, where he has repreſented the ancient law fulfilled by the new.

CLAGNY, near Verſailles, is a ſeat belonging to the duke of Maine's ſon; it was built by Lewis XIV. for Madame de Monteſpan. The deſigns are by Francis Manſart. The whole houſe is in a very good taſte, but the court and ſtair-caſe are moſt remarkable. The ſmall pieces of cannon in one of the halls, are a preſent from the officers of the city of Paris to the duke of Maine, when he was admitted great maſter of the ordnance.

The

The houſe, which the princeſs of Conti, ſecond dowager, had at Iſſy, is very fine; both in regard to the architecture, which is in a very good taſte, and to the furniture, which is extremely rich. The gardens are very beautiful. The name of the village of Iſſy is ſaid to be derived from the goddeſs Iſis, who had a temple there.

ST. MAUR is a ſeat belonging to the dutcheſs dowager of Bourbon. The taſte, the magnificence, and the delicacy ſo much admired in the palais de Bourbon at Paris, which was built by this princeſs, may ſerve to give us an idea of her country-ſeat. The ſituation is extremely pleaſant.

BAGNOLET belongs to the dutcheſs of Orleans. The houſe is large and agreeable; the gardens are well laid out, and of a very great extent. You cannot ſee this houſe without a ticket, which is not difficult to obtain.

The houſe of CONFLANS belongs to the archbiſhop of Paris. The whole inſide is magnificent, yet the gallery deſerves chiefly the attention of the curious. The gardens are extremely pleaſant, and the little grotto that opens to the river, is inimitable.

There are few houſes in the neighbourhood of Paris, equal to MAISONS, in magnitude and beauty. It belongs to M. de Maiſons, one of the firſt and wealthieſt families of the law.

law. The whole is remarkably curious, and among the reſt, the door on the garden-ſide, which is wrought with infinite labour. The gardens are alſo perfectly beautiful, and very large.

The houſe of M. Croiſat, at Montmorency, is one of the pleaſanteſt in the neighbourhood of Paris. Beſides the merit of the architecture, which is correct, the ceiling, painted by La Foſſe, is greatly admired. This famous artiſt has there repreſented Phaeton aſking of his father to let him drive his chariot. It formerly belonged to M. Le Brun; and the gardens, which anſwer to the beauty of the building, were deſigned by him. In the church of Montmorency there is a tomb of the Conſtable of that name, reckoned one of the fineſt monuments in France.

SECT. XI.

From PARIS *to* LYONS.

YOU muſt now (being ſatiated, I preſume, with the amuſements of this volatile city) reſolve upon going to the ſouthward.

Poſt

Poſt Road to LYONS *from* PARIS *by* MOULINS: 65 *Poſts.*

Paris — — —	
Ville Juif — —	Poſt Royal.
Fromenteau — —	1½
Eſſone — — —	1½
Ponthierry — — —	1½
Chailly — — —	1
FONTAINEBLEAU —	1½
Bouron — — —	1
NEMOURS — — —	1½
Glandelle — — —	1
La Croiſiere — —	1
Fontenay — — —	1
Puy la Laude — —	1
Montargis — — —	1
La Commodité — —	1½
Nogent — — —	1
Bezards — — —	1
La Biuſſiere — —	1
Belair — — — —	1
Briarre — — —	1
Ouſſon — — —	1
Bony — — —	1
Neury — — —	1
La Celle — —	1
Coſne — —	1
Maltaverne — —	1
Pouilly — —	1

	Posts.	
Meuves	1	
La Charrité	1	
Barbeloup	1	
Pougues	1	
NEVERS	1½	
Magny	1½	
Villars	1	
St. Pierre le Monſtier	1	
Chautenai	1	
Villeneuve	1½	
La Perche	1	
MOULINS	1	
Saimes	1	
Beſſay	1	
Eſchirolles	1	
Varennes	1	
St. Geran	1½	
La Palice	1	
Droiturier	1	
St. Martin d'Eſtreaux	1	
Pacaudiere	1	
St. Germain L'Eſpinace	1½	
Roanne	1½	
St. Siphrorien de Lay	1	
La Fontaine	1½	
Tarare	1½	
La Croiſette	1	
La Breſle	1	
La Tour	1½	
LYONS	1½	Poſt Royal.

Poſt

Poſt Road from PARIS *to* LYONS, *by way of* DIJON, *in* Burgundy: 59 *Poſts.*

You follow the preceding route as far as Fontainebleau, where you turn off towards Burgundy.

	Poſts.	
Fontainebleau		
Moret	1½	
Fauſſart	1½	
Villeneuve la Guiare	1½	
Pont ſur Yonne	1	
SENS	1½	
Villeneuve le Roy	1½	
Ville Vallier	1	
Joigny	1	
Baſſou	1½	
AUXERRE	1½	
St. Brice	1	
Vermanton	1½	In a Chaiſe
Petit Liſſard	2	2 Poſts.
Lucy le Bois	1	
Cuſſy les Forges	1½	
Rouvray	1	
Maiſon Neuve	1	
Viteaux	2	
Chaleure	1½	
Pont de Panis	1½	
La Cude	1	

Dijon	1	
La Baraque	1	
Nuys	1	
Beaune	1½	
Chaigny	1½	
Chalons	2	
Sennecy	2	
Tournus	1	In a Chaiſe 1 Poſt and a half.
St. Albin	2	
Macon	1½	
Maiſon Blanche	2	
St. George de Renant	1½	
Villefranche	1	
Les Echelles	1½	
La Chaux	1	
Lyons		Poſt Royal, Le Parc Royal.

There is alſo a Diligence from Paris to Lyons; the price is 100 livres each paſſenger, for which the coachman bears all expences on the road.

If deſirous of travelling into the ſouthern parts of France, in the leaſt expenſive manner, you muſt take the route of Lyons, inſtead of that of Orleans, which will ſave you at leaſt twelve guineas; for I ſhall land you at Avignon, which is one hundred and forty-eight leagues from Paris, without travelling by land any more than forty-three leagues, which is from Auxerre to Challon: was you to take the

route

route of Orleans, you could not poſſibly return by water, as I propoſe you ſhould go; for it is never practiſed, on account of the rapidity of the current, which frequently runs in the Rhone at the rate of ſeven or eight miles an hour; and to travel by land is extremely expenſive, and would make the difference (if not more) that I have above calculated; it is alſo, in my opinion, much more pleaſant; as the agreeable company you are ſure to meet with in thoſe boats, and the variety of delightful proſpects will make the time paſs joyouſly; and all this, without the fatigue of being jolted in a villainous ſtage-coach, containing in general fourteen paſſengers; and, if in ſummer, ſuffocated with the duſt and heat: reſolve therefore upon this method, as, believe me, it is the beſt you can purſue. The patrons of theſe boats are always to be found at Port St. Paul, from whence they go three times a week to Auxerre, which is thirty-three leagues from Paris; they are moſt comfortably conſtructed, being decked high enough to walk under, and faſhed on each ſide: for this trip you will only pay five livres, and a halfpenny a pound for your baggage, and will perform it in two days and a half; they have ten horſes to drag the boat, no ſails being made uſe of; they will dreſs you a dinner or ſupper for twenty or thirty

ſols, and furniſh you with good wine; ſo that you may enjoy yourſelf as comfortably as in an eating-houſe.

Theſe are the only boats that do not ſtop to dine and lie; all the reſt that I ſhall hereafter conduct you to, do both. This fatigue may be diſpenſed with for a couple of nights, as it is more than probable you may have a tête-à-tête with ſome of the French ladies, who are extremely agreeable and entertaining.

There are different apartments in theſe boats; and they who go fartheſt in them, have always the preference, as they may perhaps drop two thirds of their paſſengers before they reach their journey's end.

Having hinted at the affability of the ladies, I think it may be highly neceſſary to adviſe you to be extremely cautious in your amours, (if any you propoſe).

The air of the ſouthern parts of France is warm and impregnating, conſequently the women extremely amorous, and the majority of them have it in their power to confer upon you a certain favour, which if it does not coſt you your life, may ſtick by you all your days; it being reputed to be equally deſtructive as that of the Neapolitans; the ſurgeons here make a very ſerious affair of ſuch an accident, and will run you up a bill of fifty guineas before you can look round you; ſo that a misfortune of

of this nature will throw your frugality out of window, and ſet your conſtitution on the rack.

You will, no doubt, be frequently accoſted in the ſtreets, by fellows who are lookers-out to bawdy-houſes; aſking you, if you want a jolie fille; and happy are they when they can lay hold of an Engliſhman, as the girls ſay they bleed freely: the reward on thoſe occaſions, is to break your cane over their ſhoulders; for many unguarded foreigners have been ſeduced by thoſe notorious villains, into places from whence they have never more made their appearance.

I ſhall ſuppoſe you now to be landed at Auxerre in Burgundy, an ancient dirty town, built on the ſide of a hill, and extremely irregular, abounding with multitudes of churches and convents, few of which merit any notice. The biſhop's palace is reputed to be the fineſt in France, which is all that is curious here. The Petit-Paris is the beſt inn, and very convenient, as it is next door to the Bureau, from whence the ſtage-coaches ſet out: it ſometimes happens that you will be obliged to wait two or three days for the coach; ſhould that be the caſe, and you ſhould be alone (which is not likely to happen) agree for ſo much a meal; and for three livres five ſols a day you will be accommodated to your wiſh,

with a bottle of good Burgundy at each meal, if you chooſe it; if you do not uſe this precaution, they will probably charge you double that ſum.

Inſtead of taking your place in the Chalons coach, I would have you take it in that of Dijon, which will coſt you only fourteen livres; by this means you will have the pleaſure of ſeeing that town, which, being the capital, was where the duke of Burgundy kept his court before that province was united to the crown of France. Here the French language is ſpoke with greater propriety than at Paris, or any other town in the kingdom, tho' Blois had formerly that reputation. I do not know any town in France preferable to this, for the reſidence of any gentleman, till he has perfected himſelf in the French tongue.

It is a parliament-town, ever neat and clean; ſituated in a moſt pleaſing, healthy, and extenſive plain, and hath delightful walks both within and without its walls: many curioſities are to be ſeen there; and, for ſix hundred livres, you may lodge and board in the greateſt decency, with the counſellors of the parliament. There are abundance of gentry live here on ſlender fortunes, with the greateſt comfort; all kinds of proviſions being extremely cheap: the young gentlemen of the town are very polite to ſtrangers, and have many

many agreeable amuſements, which are not expenſive; in ſhort, all its inhabitants ſhew an hoſpitality and generoſity, that I met not with in any other part of France.

The prince of Conti has a palace in the center of the town, with a moſt ſuperb ſtatue in front, of Louis XIV. on horſeback; and, about a mile diſtant, he has alſo a moſt delightful park, which all the gentry frequent on holidays: the walks are ſo completely ſhaded, as to protect you entirely from the ſun-ſhine, which would be otherwiſe extremely inconvenient.

DIJON is ſixty-eight leagues S.W. of Paris, and contains about ten thouſand inhabitants; has no trade except for wines, which are famous all the world over; and in theſe their principal riches conſiſt. The hoſpital, the Jeſuits-hall, the Chartreux, and many other things, are worthy obſervation, which the Nouveau Voyage, as I ſaid before, will point out, without your aſking a ſingle queſtion.

Before you depart from this city, you ſhould make a party, and viſit Beſançon and Citeau; the former being one of the ſtrongeſt frontier garriſons belonging to France; and the latter the richeſt body of monks in the kingdom, whoſe revenue is ſcarce known, but ſuppoſed to be half a million of livres annually, about 11375*l.* This convent is only four leagues

from Dijon, and obliged to entertain all ſtrangers with hoſpitality and politeneſs: they never eat meat; but you will ſee at their table fifty diſhes of fiſh, eggs, and garden-ſtuff, ſerved up in the moſt elegant and delicious manner, with the moſt exquiſite wines that Italy or France can produce. Thus thoſe uſeleſs muck-worms live. At your departure from this convent, you are ſure to be attacked by perhaps an hundred half-ſtarved, miſerable objects, prancing after you in wooden ſhoes, and ſcarce a covering to keep out the cold.

You are now returned, and have taken your place in the ſtage for Chalons, which is fourteen leagues, and will coſt you ſix livres. You will dine at Beaune, a town famous for little elſe than its excellent wines, and a well-managed comfortable hoſpital, which has elegant apartments detached from thoſe of the common people, ever ready to receive ſtrangers of any nation, who may chance to be taken ill upon the road; he may ſuit himſelf from twenty ſols, to ſix livres a day, and is found medicines and advice, at the expence of the crown; what he pays, is ſuppoſed to be for the uſe of the furniture, the broths, and other proviſion, which he may have occaſion for. The ſick are moſt carefully attended by an order of women dreſſed in white, with diſtinguiſhing marks according to their ſeniority, many of whom are young and beautiful.

Thoſe

Thoſe nuns hold their profeſſion (though we may naturally ſuppoſe it a very diſagreeable one) the moſt meritorious in life; as, in obedience to God's ordinance, they feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and aſſiſt the diſtreſſed.

You will ſup at Chalons, where you will ſee nothing curious, except another hoſpital, founded on the ſame humane regulations as that of Beaune; if you have time, it is worthy your obſervation, as you will there find apartments for the reception of ſtrangers, commanding the moſt healthy pleaſing proſpects; and furniſhed throughout with ſilk and damaſk, the very lining of the rooms and bed covers not excepted.

You will be plyed on the quay by ſailors, ſome belonging to the *Diligence par eau*, ſome to the *Coche par eau*; that is, the Diligence by water, and the coach by water; but by all means prefer the Diligence, as you are ſure of better company, and quicker paſſage. The price to Lyons is only eight livres; the diſtance twenty-four leagues. This machine is much more comfortable than the laſt you was in, as you will ſtop to dine, ſup, and lie; and on the ſecond day arrive early in the evening at Lyons; where the Park, and Palace Royal, are the beſt inns, and where you are almoſt ſure of meeting with ſome of your countrymen, who are on their travels: you will be entertained

at either of thoſe houſes in an elegant manner, (lodging included) for four livres ten ſols a-day; which, though dearer than at Paris, you muſt make a ſhift with for the little time you intend ſtaying in this moſt extravagant town, where a lodging-room on the ſecond floor will coſt you at leaſt a guinea a month.

SECT. XII.

Deſcription of the City of LYONS, *and ſome other Towns in the South of* FRANCE.

LYONS, 100 leagues S.W. of Paris, is built on the extreme point of a peninſula, formed on one ſide by the Rhone, and on the other by the Saone; both of which make a junction a little below Lyons, and empty themſelves into the Mediterranean-ſea: this happy ſituation (being eſteemed the center of Europe) added to the indefatigable ingenuity and induſtry of 150,000 inhabitants, render it extremely commercial; their manufactures conſiſt of gold and ſilver ſtuffs, all manner of ſilks, velvets, and laces; ſilk-ſtockings, and various ſorts of woollen goods: it is eſteemed the ſecond city in France, and yields to none (except Paris) for trade, riches, and magnificent buildings; the houſes (which are computed to be 7000) are entirely built of free-ſtone, and would make a noble appearance,

pearance, was it not for the extreme narrowneſs of the ſtreets, which are badly paved, and ever dirty; and the villainous ragged paper windows, with which every houſe (except thoſe of the richeſt merchants) is ſo abominably defaced: there are the remains of a multiplicity of Roman antiquities, ſuch as baths, aqueducts, amphitheatres, &c. which, with ſeveral convents and churches, merit notice: the cathedral is a fine Gothic ſtructure, particularly famous for its curious clock, and the variety of its motions; at every hour, a cock at the top claps his wings three times, and crows twice; after which an angel coming out at the door, ſalutes the virgin Mary, and at the ſame time an Holy Ghoſt deſcends, and an image of God the Father preſents itſelf, and gives the benediction: the hand to the minute motion is in an oval, and yet the point of the hand always touches the edge of it. There are two principal ſquares in Lyons, one called La Place de Louis le Grand, ornamented in the center with an equeſtrian ſtatue of that king, placed on a lofty pedeſtal of white marble, and ſurrounded by ſeveral beautiful marble fountains, which, in honour to his memory, play every holiday: this ſquare is laid out in pleaſing walks, with a ſhady grove on one ſide, which is much frequented by the gentry and citizens. The other ſquare

is called, La Place des Terreaux; where is to be ſeen the moſt magnificent town-hall in France, and ſome ſay in all Europe: it is a large ſtately building, in the form of an oblong ſquare; and on each ſide are wings 420 feet in length; in the middle of the front is a cupola, and in the angles, beautiful projecting pavilions; the great gate is ornamented with two columns of the Ionic order, and leads into a large hall, richly ornamented with pictures of the kings and queens of France; the roof finely painted: the hoſpital and charity-houſe are handſome buildings, and ſaid to contain 10,000 ſouls, who are maintained, without being any expence to the city, by two ferry-boats that croſs the Rhone to Dauphiné, taking in each boat a hundred paſſengers at a time; the fare is a penny French, which every one pays with pleaſure, knowing it to be ſo well applied. I was credibly informed, that each boat collected on a Sunday, or holiday, 1500 livres, which annually muſt amount to a conſiderable ſum in a catholic country: I ſincerely wiſh that the income ariſing from the innumerable ferries in England were applied to the ſame charitable uſe; it could diſtreſs no man, as they are always the property of the rich, and would be a comfortable ſupport to the poor and decrepit, in the neighbourhood where they are. The inhabitants

of

of Lyons croſſing into Dauphiné, is only done by way of recreation, as they in ſo ſhort a time tranſport themſelves from the town to the country. It is highly entertaining to ſee the various inventions theſe happy people find out to amuſe themſelves; and when tired, down they ſit on the green, and regale with their cold collation (which they always take with them) in the moſt perfect tranquillity, till the duſk of the evening; then retire home ſinging, capering, and dancing; and convincing the thoughtful phlegmatic Engliſh, who happen to be ſpectators, that they know how to taſte the enjoyments of this life, into which we are moſt certainly ſent to be more happy than we too frequently make ourſelves; or the dark gloomy atmoſphere, which ſo continually hangs over our heads, will ſuffer us to be in our native climate; though our heavy foods and liquors add greatly to our unhappy hypochondriac diſpoſition.

The play-houſe here is ſpacious, and richly ornamented with gilding, and glaſs branches, all the leaning-places faced with crimſon velvet, and much more frequented by gay-dreſſed company than thoſe at Paris, and the actors eſteemed equally good. Before you leave Lyons, viſit the convent at Croix Rouſſe; from the gardens of which you have a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect of the Alps,

and

and the country adjacent to the city, which is moſt beautifully variegated with riſing grounds, meadows, convents, country-ſeats, gardens, vineyards, &c. the whole forming the moſt pleaſing landſcape that the eye can poſſibly behold.

Having ſufficiently ſatisfied your curioſity, you will now, I ſuppoſe, think of taking your leave, and departing for Avignon, which is 48 leagues diſtant; you will find the *Diligence per eau* equally as commodious as the laſt you was in; it ſtops to dine, ſup, and lie; and for eight livres will conduct you thither in great ſafety in three days; ſo that you may eaſily judge of the rapidity of the Rhone, as no ſail is made uſe of, except now-and-then, to avoid a ſhoal: when you get a little below Lyons, you will be highly delighted with various and beautiful proſpects; the hills on each ſide are immenſely high; caſtles on the very ſummit of ſeveral of them, which, though barren in themſelves, are made (by induſtrious hard labour) as fertile as the iſland of Calypſo: here peaches, figs, almonds, plumbs, nectarines, pomegranates, and, in ſhort, all the fruit that can flatter the taſte, or pleaſe the eye, are in the greateſt abundance; and vines heavily loaded under their purple produce, artfully hanging in feſtoons from tree to tree, and impoſing on their more ſturdy neighbours a

fatigue

fatigue which their own weakneſs renders them incapable of ſupporting.

As ſoon as you paſs the bridge of St. Eſprit, (which croſſes the Rhone on thirty arches) a fine champaign country, (which is Low Languedoc) will open on your right, where every thing that contributes to uſe and pleaſure is in the greateſt abundance; you will there ſee olive-trees, and vineyards in the greateſt purity and perfection; the former of which (being an ever-green) renders the country at all ſeaſons moſt pleaſing to the eye: though they are planted thick together, the wheat, and other grain that is ſowed under them, comes to greater perfection than any ſowed in the open fields; the ground never wants manure, as the fatneſs of the fruit (many of which eſcape being gathered) ſupplies that defect.

You are now arrived at Avignon, one hundred and forty-eight leagues from Paris, ſituated on the eaſt-ſide of the Rhone: La Ville de Paris is the beſt inn, where you will be accommodated in a genteel manner, (lodging included) for three livres five ſols a day. This town, though in the kingdom of France, is governed by the pope, whoſe vice-legate always reſides there, in a palace famous for little elſe than its antiquities and ſituation, as it commands a moſt pleaſing and extenſive proſpect, terminating in eminences, diverſi-

fied

fied with villages, ſeats, ſummer-houſes, vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields: this fertile country affords all the neceſſaries of life in the greateſt plenty, conſequently draws multitudes of people, who live in great decency on very ſmall fortunes. The town is ſurrounded with a handſome lofty wall, built of free-ſtone, flanked here and there with ſquare towers; without which are delightful walks, where, on a Sunday or holiday, one is ſure to meet with more pretty women than I verily believe Paris can produce; I own, I thought myſelf tranſported, by ſome magic art, among my fair beauteous country-women. On expreſſing my ſurprize at ſo pleaſing a ſight at a public table, a lady who ſat near me very politely told me, that it was not to be wondered at, as Avignon had been for many years the reſidence of a vaſt number of handſome Engliſh gentlemen, who were obliged to fly their country with the unfortunate chevalier, in 1745; I told her I was highly ſenſible of the compliment ſhe paid me, and was happy to find the ladies, under the protection of his holineſs, ſo open and hoſpitable to ſtrangers; that I eſteemed it a great misfortune I was only a paſſenger, otherwiſe I flattered myſelf, that, in a little time, I might (by my own good endeavours) creep into ſome of their favours: *ſans doute, Monſieur*, with a ſmile, and a roll

a roll of the eye, (which contained more than could a volume) was all the anſwer the enchanting goddeſs favoured me with.

The houſes are all built of free-ſtone; but the ſtreets narrow and irregular; the cathedral is a Gothic ſtructure, contains vaſt riches and admirable paintings, with many relics, and the medals of nine popes who have reſided there. I own I was ſo ambitious, as to wiſh myſelf maſter of St. John's head, which is in ſolid gold, ornamented with jewels, gold medals, &c. in the greateſt profuſion. I am perſuaded I could apply it to a much better uſe, as it is only expoſed on certain ſaints days, to be kiſſed by ſome thouſands of people, who come many miles on foot for that purpoſe, and are ſo ſuperſtitious as to think they are by that means forgiven all their ſins, be they ever ſo atrocious: to ſpeak truly, they ſeem in this country ſo wholly taken up with the care of their ſouls, that they totally neglect the good of their bodies; being often on their knees, when they ought to be earning their bread.

The police in this city is admirable; in every quarter of the town there is a magiſtrate always ſitting to render juſtice, as well to ſtrangers as the inhabitants: over every baker's, butcher's, fiſhmonger's, and fire-merchant's doors, are the prices wrote up for

theſe

theſe commodities at each ſeaſon of the year; which, according to ſcarcity, or plenty, are raiſed and lowered by order of the council; there is a magazine of corn in the center of the town, which is bought up when cheap, and in caſe of a ſcarcity, is opened and retailed to the poor, and poor houſekeepers, at the price for which it was bought: this praiſeworthy regulation puts it out of the power of thoſe rapacious monopolizers of grain, cattle, and coal, to ſtarve or diſtreſs the moſt uſeful and laborious part of the nation; who, like the uſeleſs, inactive drones, devour the honey their induſtrious countrymen have ſo hardly toiled for. Surely, ſuch laws as theſe are worthy our imitation; and I wiſh I could ſee them eſtabliſhed throughout England.

This town, tho' extremely large, contains only 9000 ſouls, with an innumerable number of churches and convents; few manufactories, and little commerce, except in wines, oil, and corn, which are its chief riches. The Jews, who live in a particular quarter of the town, enjoy their religion in a handſome ſynagogue; a privilege refuſed them in France; and though ſubject to heavy taxes, and diſtinguiſhing marks, (which cuſtom, and their own intereſt have taught them not to eſteem a puniſhment) are in a very thriving condition; for moſt of the trade of the city goes through their hands. The married men are obliged to wear

wear yellow hats, and the women have their caps bunched out on each ſide, as big as a penny-loaf; the batchelors and maidens, red hats, which when they croſs into the dominions of France, they immediately change.

Your next trip is to Aix, a parliament-town, the capital of Provence, and only twelve leagues diſtant; you will find every day at the door of the inn, coachmen and chaiſe-boys plying paſſengers, any one of whom will ſet you down for ſix livres. It is proper I ſhould acquaint you, that between ſeveral towns you have now to viſit, there are no fixed ſtages, therefore no ſtipulated price; and it is the cuſtom of theſe voituriers, as they are called, to aſk a louis-d'or, when they mean to take one third; therefore never offer them more, and you will find they will in the end take your money; there are ſuch numbers of them continually paſſing and repaſſing, that if one will not, another will: I ſhould again inform you (as I would not deceive my reader in any one point) that theſe carriages are as decent and comfortable as our ſtage-coaches, ſaſhed on each ſide, and calculated to hold four or ſix paſſengers, and very different from the Noah's ark before-mentioned; the only objection to them (if it can be deemed one) is, that as they are drawn by mules, they do not exceed thirty miles a day; but this I eſteem

an

an advantage, in that pleaſant climate, to a man who makes a proper uſe of his travels, as he has an opportunity, not only to make juſt obſervations on the country he goes through, as to the nature of its produce, goodneſs of its ſoil, &c. but alſo at every town he ſtays at to dine and lie, he has time enough to inſpect the various curioſities, and acquaint himſelf with the manufactories, trade, riches, cuſtoms, and manners of the people; which, by being hurried through (as our nobility and gentry commonly are) in poſt-chaiſes, he would be deprived of.

The beſt inn at Aix, is the Croix d'Or, where, for the ſame price as at Avignon, you will be well lodged and entertained; this town will perhaps pleaſe you better than any you have yet ſeen in France, tho' deficient in amuſements, except when the parliament is ſitting: in winter it is extremely pleaſant, never too cold; but in the ſummer, hot, and extremely unhealthy: it is ſeated in a valley, entirely ſurrounded with lofty hills, which keep off the refreſhing breezes that might otherwiſe make it pleaſant and temperate: the wall round the town (being irregular and decayed) greatly offends the eye while without; but, when within, nothing can be more pleaſant: the ſtreets are well paved, ever clean, and of a great breadth and length: the houſes are beautifully built of white ſtone, and moſt of

of them ornamented with balconies and ſculpture; and, in general, exceed thoſe at Paris. The public walk is near a mile long, and extremely pleaſant, compoſed of four rows of ſtately elms, which form three delightful alleys: in the center of the middle walk are four magnificent fountains, one of which diſcharges water in great abundance, almoſt ſcalding hot, which has many virtues, one of which is ſaid to be that of curing the moſt confirmed p-x; but if it has this power, Providence would have been kind to have placed one of equal efficacy in every ſouthern town in France.

On each ſide of this noble avenue, are grand uniform buildings, in which the nobility and gentry reſide, eſpecially in the winter; ſo that it is ſaid to be the genteeleſt frequented provincial town in the kingdom: the town-hall, the parliament-houſe, and ſeveral magnificent churches and convents, are worthy your inſpection.

There are alſo ſeveral public libraries, a mint, a chamber of accounts, a court of taxes, and many other public buildings, where the affairs of the province are ſettled. To have an extenſive proſpect of the town, and the country round it, you ſhould viſit the Couvent des Freres Precheurs, from thence you will diſcover the hills covered with vines and olive-trees; the plains and vallies, diverſified with

with meadows, corn-fields, and ſerpentine rivers; and bordered with trees, which make an agreeable verdure, almoſt the whole year.

AIX, tho' large, is not peopled in proportion; ſcarce any manufactures, and little trade, except in wine and oil, which are very excellent. You will find carriages at your inn, ſetting out every hour for Toulon, which is ſixteen leagues diſtant; in any of which, you may get a paſſage for eight livres, to the Croix de Malta, which is the beſt inn in that town; you will no doubt be aſtoniſhed at the dirt and poverty that prevails in this garden of France, as it is termed, only (as I apprehend) becauſe oranges and lemons grow there, and almoſt in as great perfection as in the Weſt-Indies: the people, by their rags and meagre yellow look, ſhew, very conſpicuouſly, the miſery that reigns amongſt them, proceeding more from the barrenneſs of the country (which is moſtly rocks and pebbles) than their own indolence, though a perſon who did not make enquiries, would think their diſtreſſes partly owing to that; for they ſeem a ſlovenly people, in having piled up againſt every houſe a great dunghill: on my enquiring into the reaſon of this unhealthy and indecent practice, I was informed, that they had no other method of making manure for their land, than by ſpreading ſtraw in the ſtreets, which was ground

ground to pieces by the carriages frequently paſſing and repaſſing.

For ſome miles before you reach Toulon, you will croſs the ſame chain of mountains which form the Alps; a road that, had I not ſeen it, I ſhould have ſcarce thought the world had produced ſuch a one. This road is in many places extremely narrow, being cut out of the ſolid rock, which is often 100 feet perpendicular above you, and ſeems to threaten deſtruction to thoſe who paſs; for on the other hand, in a deep gulley, lie many large pieces of the rock which the heavy rains have looſened and waſhed down; and during this ſeaſon it is ſcarce practicable to travel at all.

On the tops of ſeveral of theſe barren rocks, are villages and caſtles, which are often ſeen above the clouds; and to come at them, the inhabitants are obliged to make the circuit of the hill many times. Here were places to retreat to in the time of the civil wars, and are ſtill inhabited, as the air is pure; and theſe ſky-larks enjoy perfect health upon them. When you are within a few miles of Toulon, the whole face of the country wears a moſt joyful appearance, though thoſe lofty hills are ſtill ſeen; but then they are clothed with evergreens, ſuch as oranges, lemons, olives, and fig-trees, which are ſo delightfully interſperſed with country-ſeats and vineyards, &c. on the one

one hand, and a moſt extenſive view of the Mediterranean on the other, that the whole forms the moſt beautiful proſpect imaginable. You enter Toulon over a draw-bridge, through a moſt magnificent gate, ornamented with trophies and inſcriptions in honour of Louis XIV. The town is ſtrongly walled in, has a wet ditch, is well fortified, and ſeems capable of making an obſtinate defence, as there is no riſing ground within ſhot, or ſhell, that can command it, except the enemy was in poſſeſſion of the harbour; which, I was informed, was ſtrongly defended: I would have examined the fortifications towards the ſea, but it was refuſed me: the town is ſmall, but well inhabited; the houſes neatly built of white ſtone; the ſtreets narrow, but regular; well paved, and ever clean, occaſioned by the many fountains which conſtantly waſh them, and carry all the filth and dirt into the harbour, which they told me had totally deſtroyed the worms which were formerly ſo deſtructive to ſhips bottoms. This, though a garriſon-town, has no barracks, ſo that the ſoldiers are all billetted on the inhabitants: they have a ſpacious ſquare in the center of the town, in which they daily perform their exerciſe. The king's yard may appear curious to thoſe who have frequented thoſe places leſs than I have; but I think it vaſtly inferior to any of our capital

pital yards: what merits to be moſt admired, is, the harbour, and two beautiful moles, where 200 ſail of ſhips may lay in the greateſt ſecurity, perfectly land-locked, and the great propriety and exactneſs the different ſhips of war obſerve when they rig or diſmantle; each has her reſpective ſtore in the inner mole; her name wrote over the door, oppoſite to which ſhe may come at all times, (there being no tide) and either receive, or deliver her ſtores; totally avoiding the confuſion and delay I have often ſeen in our dock-yards, by mixing them confuſedly in a loft together, truſting wholly to a tally, which often breaks off. Their guns and anchors are ready on the wharfs; their caſks put on board empty, then ſtowed, and filled by pipes contiguous to the water-ſide; they told me, they could equip twenty ſail of the line in three days; but that I could never believe, except they had Engliſh ſeamen to ſhew them the method; in which caſe certainly theſe conveniences would greatly expedite an attempt of that nature. It is impoſſible for an Engliſhman to ſee, without the greateſt pity and compaſſion, thoſe poor unhappy men called galley-ſlaves, chained by the leg together, and their chains of a mercileſs weight, many of whom have been guilty of no other crime than ſmuggling three or four pounds of tobacco, or ſalt, or perhaps

killed a partridge, pheaſant, or hen, (to hinder their families from ſtarving) on the eſtate of ſome tyrannical deſpotic ſeigneur. Cruelty of this nature, for ſuch ſlight offences, is certainly flying in the face of our moſt merciful Creator, and moſt profanely proſtituting the power he has been pleaſed to inveſt in the great, over the reſt of their unhappy fellow-creatures; and to add to their miſery and affliction, they are obliged to do all the ſlavery in the king's yard, that the horſes do in ours; and have no other food to ſupport their hard labour, than a pint of peaſe, or caliſaners, per day, with a pound of bread, and water to drink, and at night they are crammed into a galley, which lays afloat, and contains (as they told me) fourteen hundred of them; ſo we may ſuppoſe, they have as little reſt in the night as the day.

As a friend to my country, I ſhould be very ſorry to ſee ſlavery introduced, or any other arbitrary power that could in the leaſt degree violate or curtail the liberty an Engliſhman claims as his birthright: but, upon a ſerious conſideration, I am fully perſuaded, that had we a number of gallies ſtationed at the different ports belonging to his majeſty, to receive the multitudes of ſturdy malefactors, (many of them in the prime of life) who are annually executed in England, Scotland, and Ireland,

Ireland, it would be attended with the moſt happy conſequences to the public, as, no doubt, the dread of ſlavery in a country where liberty is, and the ſeeing the ſeverities people in that ſituation muſt ſuffer, would be more likely to prevent the innumerable thefts and robberies which are committed, than theſe ſo frequent executions; for it is plain, that theſe unhappy people take very little care about the ſafety of their ſouls; and whoever has attended at an execution, muſt have perceived, that the fear of death gave them very little uneaſineſs.

You muſt agree for your paſſage from Toulon to Marſeilles, which you might with greater pleaſure perform by water, (as you go back almoſt the ſame road you came) was it not for the danger of falling into the hands of the Algerine cruizers, who are at war with France. The diſtance by land is ten leagues, for which you will pay ſix livres. Marſeilles is 169 leagues from Paris, ſituated in a bottom, encompaſſed on the north, eaſt, and weſt ſides by a lofty hill, at the diſtance of about two miles: on the ſouth is a moſt convenient harbour, where the ſhips, being land-locked, ride in the moſt perfect ſafety, and come cloſe up to the merchants doors; the paſſage is ſo narrow, and water ſo ſhallow, there not being above ſixteen feet at the harbour's mouth, that

a king's frigate cannot venture in with ſafety; the entrance is well defended, having a citadel on one ſide, and four tier of guns on the other: there are ſeveral iſlands, and a large bay without, where ſhips may ride as ſafe as at Spithead: on the land-ſide, the town appears to me incapable of making any defence; the wall with which it is encloſed, is tumbling to ruins, and there are ſeveral eminences that command it, which are within much leſs than point-blank ſhot: this town is eſteemed only ſecondary to Aix, which is called the firſt city of Provence, though this is conſiderably the moſt important in point of trade; it is large, rich, and is ſaid to have been a town 500 years before the birth of Chriſt; it is divided into the old and new towns; the former ſtands on an eminence, and conſiſts of old buildings, and narrow ſtreets; but in the latter, the houſes are magnificently built with white-ſtones, and, like thoſe of Aix, adorned with ſculpture and balconies; the ſtreets are broad, well paved, and ever clean: the public walk is in the center of the low town, a mile in length, and extends from the gate of Toulon to that of Aix; it is well ſhaded with lofty trees; and on each ſide are beautiful houſes, in which the principal merchants reſide. The inhabitants are ſuppoſed to be thirty-four thouſand, though before the plague, which happened in 1720,

1720, they counted almoſt double that number. Their manufactures conſiſt in gold and ſilver ſtuffs, ſilks and laces of all ſorts, ſilk ſtockings, woollen cloths, ſtuffs, and ſerges: they alſo export great quantities of wine, oil, and wool; and, by their advantageous ſituation, have engroſſed the greateſt part of the trade of the Levant. The cathedral (which they tell you was a temple of Diana) is richly ornamented; and, with ſeveral convents, churches, the mint, change, arſenal, town-hall, armory, academy of polite arts, and obſervatory, merits notice: from the latter you have a moſt extenſive view of the Mediterranean, and that delightful plain on the land-ſide of the town, which forms a half-moon; and is ſaid to contain no leſs than twelve hundred country-ſeats, interſperſed with gardens, vineyards, olives, and all other ſorts of fruit-trees; it appears more like a town than the country, which greatly takes off the pleaſure of its proſpect, being confined (as I ſaid before) by a high chain of rocks, that nearly encompaſs the town. The galley-ſlaves ſeem to enjoy more freedom here than at Toulon, as many of them (though heavily chained) are allowed to work for themſelves, and have little ſhops on the quay: I was told, this indulgence proceeded more from pecuniary views, than humanity; as it puts a conſider-

able ſum of money annually into the admiral's pocket; be that how it may, I was glad to ſee it. The beſt inns, are the Croix de Malta, or la Nouvelle Roſe, where, for four livres a day, you will be well accommodated.

This is a gay amuſing town, and frequently the reſidence of travellers for ſome time; ſhould you chooſe to add to that number, you ſhould take out at the playhouſe an abonnement, that is, a ticket, or agreement, on which your name and the day of the month are inſerted: this will only coſt you eighteen livres, and, ſhewn to any of the keepers of the different lodges, will (during a month) give you free admittance to whatever ſeat you chooſe through the whole houſe; and if you pleaſe you may change your box between every act, which is the cuſtom of the French gentlemen, except they are accompanied by ladies. This method will ſave you one half, therefore you ſhould ever practiſe it in every town you propoſe ſtaying any time: you ſhould often frequent the plays, as it is not only a cheap, innocent way of paſſing a long winter's evening, but will give you, with proper attention, a great inſight into the French language.

The next town you have to viſit is Arles; to come at which, you muſt go through Aix, five leagues from Marſeilles: this town is

153 leagues from Paris, is ſituated on an eminence, on the eaſt-ſide of the Rhone, and abounds in Roman antiquities: it is an unhealthy ſituation, being almoſt ſurrounded with a low marſhy country: its chief trade conſiſts in wool, corn, wine, and oil, which are conducted from thence into the Mediterranean by tartans, polacres, and gallies, that come cloſe up to the town: this being a tedious navigation, (occaſioned by the rapidity of the Rhone, which always runs to the ſouthward) prevents its being frequented by any ſhips of burthen. The cathedral and townhall are ſuperb ſtructures; the former richly decorated within, and the latter elegant, regular, and finely ſituated; it is of a ſquare form, adorned with three orders of architecture, one above the other; the portico is magnificent, and embelliſhed with the buſts of the counts of Provence; and the roof ſupported with twenty double columns. Among the numerous antiquities, are the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, ſuppoſed to have been built by Julius Cæſar.

There are alſo the remains of a circus, conſiſting of a door, with two columns of marble, of the Corinthian order; a Roman capital; and a large collection of Roman tombs, monuments, urns, &c. Near the city are what they call the Elyſian Fields, where the Ro-

mans uſed to bury the aſhes of their dead, and they are now made uſe of as a church-yard. This city has a communication with Languedoc over a wooden bridge, placed on flat-bottomed boats, oppoſite the town: the Lyon D'or, or the Dolphin, are the only inns; where, for three livres five ſols a day, you will be well accommodated.

In coming from Aix to Arles, you will croſs a moſt extenſive plain, without a houſe, tree, the leaſt verdure, or any thing to be ſeen but pebble-ſtones: they told me the ſea had formerly been there, and that it continued equally barren for near three thouſand acres; yet, what is moſt ſurpriſing, is, that it turns out more profitable to the proprietors, than if it produced wine, or corn, in the greateſt abundance, as it is entirely covered with ſheep; which, though ever ſo poor, become fat in three weeks time, on a little white flower ever in bloom, which grows underneath the ſtones; to come at which, they are obliged to ſcrape with their feet: it alſo gives the mutton ſo fine a flavour, that it is ſent as preſents, when killed, to a great diſtance, as we do veniſon.

Your next object is Niſmes, which is five leagues diſtant, and 148 leagues from Paris: the ſituation of this town is extremely pleaſant, having on one ſide, hills covered with vines and

and olives, and on the other, a fine country, fertile in all ſorts of grain. According to ſome hiſtorians, Niſmes is 580 years older than Rome, and was formerly reckoned the largeſt city in Europe. There is no city where there is to be found ſo numerous a collection of Roman antiquities: the amphitheatre, the ſquare houſe, the temple of Diana, the great tower, ſeveral ſtatues, and a multiplicity of inſcriptions, are teſtimonies of it. The amphitheatre is certainly a work of the Romans, and was built (according to appearance) during the empire of Adrian; it is of an oval form, with two ranks of arches placed one over the other, each compoſed of ſixty arches, which make 195 fathoms in circumference; there are four principal entrances, placed north, eaſt, ſouth, and weſt: this building is compoſed of ſtones as hard as marble, and put together without mortar: the middle (which ſerved for the gladiators, and warlike exerciſes) is one hundred feet diameter, and at preſent filled with ſmall houſes: on many ſtones of this ſuperb monument there are inſcriptions; alſo, a wolf ſuckling Romulus and Remus; and a repreſentation of the gladiators engaged. The ſquare houſe is twelve fathoms long, ſix broad, and twelve high, richly ornamented with ſtone pillars of the Corinthian order. The moſt able architect that France ever pro-

duced, declared he never ſaw ſo perfect and high finiſhed a piece of work; and added, that to this he was wholly indebted for the art in which he excelled: as it is built upon a height, you aſcend to it by a grand flight of ſteps, and is at preſent converted into a beautiful church, belonging to the Auguſtines. The temple of Diana is ancient, and of great magnificence; it is ornamented with ten marble pillars of the Corinthian order; a beautiful cornice all round, and ſeveral ſuperb ſtatues in marble, many of them quite perfect; yet what is moſt aſtoniſhing, is the ceiling, which is formed of ſtones ſix feet long, three broad, and eighteen inches thick, without the leaſt viſible means to ſupport them. The grand entrance is to the eaſt: to the north and ſouth, there are covered alleys, through which they conducted the victims deſtined to be ſacrificed, without incommoding the prieſt or congregation. They are entirely ignorant by whom, or at what time, it was built. The great tower is ſituated on an eminence near the temple; it is at preſent much decayed, and in ruins: they ſcarce know to what uſe it was applied, except to lodge priſoners of ſtate, or the public treaſure: near to it is a large piece of Roman pavement, which is very perfect and beautiful; being formed of different coloured ſtones, it reſembles much a Turky carpet.

The

The fountain of Niſmes takes its ſource near the temple of Diana; where (from the center of a ſmall pool, not ſix yards in circumference) there boils up water as clear as cryſtal, in ſuch abundance as to ſupply the town, a vaſt number of mills, and form extenſive canals, baſons, and caſcades, beautiful beyond expreſſion, all built of hewn ſtone; walks formed, trees planted, in the moſt uniform manner imaginable; ſo that, in ſhort, neither expence or pains have been ſpared to render the whole the moſt complete high finiſhed work throughout the kingdom.

The inhabitants are computed to be 40,000, the houſes tolerably built of hewn ſtone, but the ſtreets narrow, and irregular; there are ſeveral beautiful walks, both within and without its walls. Their manufactures chiefly conſiſt in ſilks, ſilk ſtockings, and woollen goods. The citadel is walled in, has a ſtrong tower at each corner, and two battalions of horſe and foot are commonly lodged there: the curious traveller ſhould, by all means, viſit a magnificent houſe, called the Caverac, and the Pont du Gard, which is three leagues off: the former has ruined ſeveral of its owners, having coſt them (as they ſay) to ornament it, from time to time, ſixteen millions of livres. The Pont du Gard appears to have been conſtructed ſoon after the amphitheatre

of Niſmes, to conduct the water from the fountain of Aure to that city: this aqueduct is nine leagues long; and where it croſſes the river Garon, and in a valley between two lofty mountains, is extremely curious, being built like three bridges one on the other; the firſt is compoſed of ſix arches; the ſecond, eleven; and the third, thirty-five; and the height of the whole amounting to 182 feet; there is no inſcription by which the world can judge by whom, or in what time, this magnificent monument of antiquity was built; there are theſe three letters, A. E. A. of which nothing can with any certainty be made. The beſt inn at Niſmes is the Horn, where, for three livres five ſols a day, you will be well entertained.

Your next trip is to Montpellier, which is eight leagues diſtant; your carriage thither will coſt you four livres; you will ſtop to dine at Lunel, where you may viſit the Port, as they call it; there you may form to yourſelf ſome idea (from the multiplicity of barges coming and going) of the riches that accrue to this province, by the aſſiſtance of a ſmall canal, which has a communication with the Mediterranean ſea, owing to the ſmall expence at which they tranſport their corn, wine, oil, and manufactures, wherever they pleaſe; and without which conveniency, it would be impracticable;

practicable: you will arrive early in the evening at Montpellier, where the beſt inns are the Petit Paris, and the Cheval Blanc.

This town has been long famous for (what I, and many of my countrymen, ſadly experienced it does not in the leaſt degree poſſeſs) a ſalubrious air, and ſkilful phyſicians: I paſſed ſix months there, at a very conſiderable expence, on promiſes of having my health perfectly eſtabliſhed; when, to my great concern, after having gone through all their various operations, I found, in the end, my health much impaired. I can acquaint my countrymen, and indeed I think it my duty to do ſo, that the climate of that town is ſo much altered for the worſe, that the inhabitants themſelves ſcarce know it to be the ſame: it has been changing theſe ten years, and every year becomes worſe and worſe. I declare, upon my honour, I have known it rain almoſt three months without intermiſſion; and at intervals ſuch thick ſtinking fogs, as nothing but the banks of Newfoundland could equal; and ſeveral times, for three or four days on a ſtretch, the ſky ſo heavily loaded, that I have neither been able to ſee ſun, moon, or ſtar; and the ſtreets quite wet with the humidity of the air. In ſummer it is ſo inſufferably hot, that till the cool of the evening there is no ſtirring out. Its ſituation, though

though on an eminence, in my opinion, could never have been healthy; as between it and the Mediterranean, (which is about three leagues diſtant) it is one continued marſh and ſwamp; ever covered with noxious vapours, which, when the ſea-breeze ſets in, blows directly on the town, and the country adjacent; the ſad effects of which, its unhealthy inhabitants, with their yellow meagre looks, are the moſt convincing proofs. The phyſicians may be good, but I own none of us, while I was there, found them ſo, though we tried their ſkill; and what is ſtill more ſtrange is, that they will allow the Engliſh phyſicians no merit at all, and ſeem, merely from a ſpirit of contradiction, to act in direct oppoſition to them. In England, I was ordered (my diſorder being nervous) the cold baths at all ſeaſons, with other reſtringents; inſtead of which, thoſe judicious French-bred phyſicians put me into the hot bath, an hour at each time; repeating them ſucceſſively, till they amounted to ſixty; ſtill perſiſting, though I often fainted in them, and when out, ſo much relaxed and enfeebled by them, that I had not ſtrength to croſs the room, and at the ſame time kept me on a half-ſtarv'd diet; forbidding me wine, or, in ſhort, any thing that was comfortable to life. They pretend to be very famous at curing La Verole, without ſalivation;

ſalivation; but I can aſſure the world, that three Engliſh gentlemen, after going through their different teazing operations, went away quite diſſatisfied, having the ſame pains, and other excruciating ſymptoms, that ever attend that diabolical diſorder. Let a man's complaint be what it will, he muſt either bleed, or take a glyſter: this indelicate practice is ſo much in vogue in this very delicate and polite country, that both men and women (though in perfect health) take two or three a day; and will talk of them with as much freedom as we do of our diſhes of tea. It is common to hear a gentleman or lady ſay in company, that their dinner has not paſs'd; they will e'en go and take a lavement, and in a few minutes return and ſay, it has performed admirably: the women ſay, it refreſhes them, and helps their ſkin to a fine colour; but I muſt impartially ſay, I never ſaw any of their women of quality, or faſhion, that had any other than that which a profuſion of paint and powder gave them; and own my ideas were often ſo indelicate, as to fancy I ſaw them charg'd in rear, with this darling machine of theirs, of which I have been juſt now ſpeaking. This is a long digreſſion, which I ſhall make no apology for, as my principal deſign is to prevent any of my countrymen travelling ſo far in ſearch of health,

to

to be diſagreeably diſappointed; and fully perſuaded am I, that the air of Montpellier is deſtructive to all inward or nervous complaints; which is what, in this gloomy climate, we moſtly complain of; though I well know the phyſicians, on their arrival there, will tell them (for their own intereſt) that they will ſend them home new-born; which is their frequent expreſſion.

The town has nothing curious to induce a ſtranger to ſtay longer in it than three or four days, except he arrives there about Chriſtmas; at which time it is very gay, as all the nobility of Languedoc meet there at that time, to ſettle the affairs of the province, though it is not the capital, but eſteemed nearly the center. There is, during that time, a play, which, with an indifferent concert, are all the public amuſements. The people in trade are reputed by the French themſelves to be the greateſt extortioners, and ſure not to let a penny eſcape them, be the means to come at it ever ſo unjuſt; as an inſtance, they had the conſcience to charge an Engliſh ſea-officer that died there, 300 livres (twelve guineas and a half) for only eight days lodging; this, to my knowledge, is a fact.

The houſes are, as the ſtreets and people, extremely irregular and dirty: the inhabitants are ſuppoſed to amount to 40,000, who trade very

very largely in wine, cordials, oil, verdigreaſe, and ſalt-petre. They have ſeveral manufactures in ſilk and woollen goods. The environs are extremely pleaſant; having on one ſide La place de Peyreau, which forms a fine terras, in the center of which is a ſuperb ſtatue of Louis the XIVth on horſeback: from thence, on a clear day, may be ſeen to the eaſtward, the Alps, which form the frontiers of Italy; to the ſouth-weſt, the Pyrenean mountains, which form thoſe of Spain, each eſteemed fifty leagues diſtant; and to the ſouthward, a moſt extenſive view of the Mediterranean: not far from thence is a noble aqueduct, built like two bridges one above the other; and the king's garden, where (on certain days) public lectures are held on botany. On the other ſide of the town is the Eſplanade, a beautiful walk, bordered on each ſide by olive-trees, from whence there is a pleaſing proſpect of the ſea, and the country adjacent to the town; near which, is the citadel, a place of no ſtrength, though well walled in, as it is commanded by ſeveral riſing grounds, and has only a dry ditch. There is commonly kept there four battalions of infantry. Should an Engliſhman chooſe to reſide here any time, the Grande Rue, that is the great ſtreet, is the genteeleſt quarter to reſide in; where twelve or eighteen livres a month,

is

is the price for a genteel chamber; which, in the time of the ſtates, would let for ſixty; and if he does not chooſe to meſs with the officers, there is a genteel ordinary, where the Engliſh commonly eat at, in the Rue d'Argenterie, which is contiguous to your lodgings.

Before you leave this unhoſpitable city, you ſhould hire a horſe, and viſit Cette, a ſnug ſea-port town, four leagues to the ſouthward, where the royal canal of Languedoc forms its junction with the Mediterranean. At your return you will find, as before, coaches ſetting out every day from the Cheval Blanc for Beziers, ſixteen leagues diſtant; eight livres will be enough to give for your paſſage: you will arrive time enough in the evening to examine properly Pezenas, a ſmall neat town ſituated in a plain on the river Peyne: this town the Engliſh have choſe, of late years, to reſide at, far preferable to Montpellier; as the air is conſiderably better, all ſorts of proviſions in great abundance, and the people hoſpitable; and indeed differ as much in their manners, as if they were not born in the ſame country. You will on the next evening arrive early at Beziers, ſituated on a lofty eminence; at the foot of which runs the river Orbe, over which is a handſome bridge. The cathedral is ſmall, but finely decorated within; and oppoſite to it is the Belvédére, or

Terras,

Terfas, which commands a moſt enchanting and extenſive proſpect of the fine country adjacent to the town, and the valley through which this beautiful river runs; riſing gradually on each ſide, and forming an amphitheatre, covered with olives, vineyards, and corn-fields; and on the other ſide, the ten ſluices of the canal, which form ſo many beautiful caſcades, of near 120 yards in depth.

The biſhop's palace is magnificent, and commands a fine view; oppoſite to it is the town-hall, which forms one ſide of a large ſquare; on the wall of which are ſeveral antique inſcriptions. There is at the bottom of the Rue Françoiſe, an enormous ſtatue of Pierre Peerne, which (to amuſe the people) they paint and crown with laurels every year. Hiſtory ſays, that when Beziers was taken by the Engliſh, this valiant captain hindered them ever taking poſſeſſion of the grandeſt and moſt opulent ſtreet in the town. The environs of this city are eſteemed the moſt delightful in France. The inhabitants are ſuppoſed about 10,000, whoſe riches principally conſiſt in corn, wine, and oil. There are a few manufactures in woollen and ſilk. The houſes are tolerably built, but the ſtreets narrow, irregular, and badly paved.

I now propoſe to embark you on the royal canal for Toulouſe, where it empties itſelf into

into the Garonne, and is twenty-four leagues diſtant. The expedition will both delight and aſtoniſh you, as it is the moſt admirable and uſeful invention of the kind in Europe, and pours, with its ſtream, riches, plenty, and the produce of all foreign countries, into every province, town, and village it comes near, by opening a free communication between the Weſtern Ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea. Hiſtory ſays, that the Romans had firſt conceiv'd the deſign of this canal; but that the inequality of the earth, the mountains, the foreſts, and the rivers that oppoſed its paſſages, had appeared ſuch unſurmountable obſtacles, as to oblige them to lay aſide their intention: but Paul Riquet, a Frenchman, who, (according to the ſame hiſtory) was more reſolute and enterprizing than any of the Romans, undertook to complete this grand deſign in 1666; and, before his death, had the ſatisfaction to ſee it brought to the greateſt perfection.

This indefatigable projector removed all theſe inconveniences, either by ſluices, which contain the water in the deſcents; in piercing mountains, building bridges, or rather aqueducts, under which thoſe torrents and rivers paſs: there are fifteen of theſe ſluices on the ſide of the ocean; and forty-five on that of the Mediterranean; and thirty-ſeven aqueducts,

ducts, through which theſe heavy barges paſs; in general carrying between fifty and ſixty tons: in different places, there are eight bridges, forming one beautiful arch, for carriages to paſs on either ſide.

The poſt-boat (for ſo it is called) which ſets out at twelve o'clock every day, is ſmall; fitted up as complete as a ſhip's cabbin, and drawn by one horſe: it will coſt you only thirty ſols a day; ſtops to dine, ſup, and lie; and, on the third day, early in the evening, will ſet you ſafe at Toulouſe: you will paſs through ſeveral of the aqueducts, as beforementioned; ſome of them ſtanding on three or four arches; under which run rapid torrents, and rivers that have not the leaſt communication with the canal: in other places you will mount, and deſcend lofty eminences, by the help of ſeveral ſluices, ſhutting the door of one ſucceſſively, till you have water to float in the next; and ſo on, till you reach the top or bottom. This is ſomewhat tedious; but the pleaſure of ſeeing ſo admirable an invention, will make the time appear ſhort; in a third place, and what I think moſt curious of all, is, your paſſing for the ſpace of 480 feet, under a lofty mountain, which is as completely arch'd with hewn ſtone, as Weſtminſter-bridge; on the top of which are vineyards,

yards, corn fields, olive-trees, and ſeveral houſes.

The curious traveller ſhould by all means ſtop at Caſtelnaudari; at which place he will arrive the ſecond day to dinner, and take poſt-horſes to St. Ferrol, (which is only five leagues diſtant) and view the reſervoir which ſupplies the canal with water: it is computed to be a league round; built intirely of hewn ſtone, and of a vaſt depth; underneath which there are ſeveral braſs cocks of an enormous ſize; which, when the canal wants water, are opened by iron bars, to ſupply it: there are three rivers conſtantly emptying themſelves into this reſervoir.

This canal, during the months of July, Auguſt, and September, is let to become dry, in order to its being clean'd out; as it is a ſtanding water, conſequently a great deal of mud is collected, and the people employ'd in the craft, are prefixed to work on this occaſion if they chooſe it, which is the moſt eſſential means of having that buſineſs effectually done; as it is much their intereſt it ſhould be ſo. This ſtop is not the leaſt hindrance to trade; as at that ſeaſon the people are employed on their harveſt and making their wines.

The barges are all marked with the maſter's name, numbered, and the prices of freight ſtipulated,

ſtipulated, according to the diſtance they carry it: and through their whole conduct, the greateſt care and regularity is obſerved. I was credibly informed, that when the canal is cleaned out, though it is termed ſixty leagues in length, that they can float all the craft in three days; from whence we can form ſome idea of the excellence of the work, the plentiful ſupply of water, and with what joyful rapidity it ruſhes forth to the public good.

This canal is ſaid to coſt thirteen million of livres; half of which was ſupplied by the province, and the reſt liberally given, by that great encourager of arts and ſciences, Louis XIV. and ſtill, as a greater mark of his unbounded generoſity, granted to Riquet (the proprietor) and his male heirs, all the juriſdiction and revenues belonging to it; ſo that the crown does not come into poſſeſſion till the extinction of that line: all goods tranſported on it, pay for every hundred weight twenty ſols; and the king himſelf pays the ſame for military ſtores, &c. ſo that the revenues, (eſpecially in time of a briſk trade) are very conſiderable. However, the charges attending it are alſo very great; for it is calculated that the ſalaries of the ſeveral directors, receivers, comptrollers, clerks, and watchmen, annually amount to one hundred thouſand livres, beſides the great expence of repairs;

repairs; and are obliged to keep thoſe poſt-boats conſtantly going and coming, though not a paſſenger ſhould be in them. In one of theſe you may again reaſſume your voyage to TOULOUSE, where I ſhall ſuppoſe you are now arrived. *La cloche d'Albi*, or *l'Hotel de Prince*, are the beſt inns, at either of which you will be well lodg'd, and find a moſt plentiful table, for three livres a day: this town, and the country adjacent, reſemble England more than any other city or part of France I was in; the houſes being all built of brick, (as they have no ſtone) and the fields covered with all ſorts of grain, which yields in great abundance, as the ſoil is ſo rich, that it does not want manure oftener than once in ſeven years: there are no olive-trees to be ſeen in this country, but innumerable quantites of mulberry-trees, which bear no fruit, but a ſmall leaf in great abundance, with which they feed their ſilk-worms: there are very few vineyards, except in places incapable of bearing corn, which indeed are rare to be found: they have an excellent law in France, which turns out to the public good, but particularly to the induſtrious poor, and middling ſort of houſe-keepers; as it keeps bread in general one third cheaper than it is in England: a farmer cannot plant any piece of ground with vines, (except it is in his garden) without

without having tried it three years following in different ſorts of grain; if he then finds (after all his endeavours) that the produce will not pay his rent, he is to appear before the intendant or magiſtrate, and make his affidavit, that he has tried all ways and means to make it fertile, and that it will not anſwer; in conſequence of which, he has free permiſſion to turn it into a vineyard: was not this law in force, (as they profit conſiderably more by their wines) a great ſcarcity of grain would enſue, and conſequently the poor (as bread is the greateſt part of their diet) muſt be driven to great difficulties; the farmers pay their rent in half the produce of the earth, which is all that is the property of the landlord, ſo that if the corn, or vines, are deſtroyed, (which often happens in the ſouth of France, by the deſtructive blights, and monſtrous hail that falls) the farmer is not ruined; and, on the contrary, the landlord is enriched by the farmer's induſtry, in making it (for his own advantage) as productive as he can. But, to return, TOULOUSE is rather large than populous; and not very commercial; though few cities in Europe are better ſituated for that purpoſe; as by the help of the canal, and the Garonne, they may tranſport their goods in three days, either into the Mediterranean, or Weſtern Ocean. This amazing indolence

can be attributed to no other cauſe than the boundleſs ambition of the merchants, who all aſpire to have a ſeat in the council; which, once obtained, they and their children are then ennobled, and conſequently lay aſide trade and induſtry.

The minds of theſe people ſeem rather bent on ſtudy and amuſement; and indeed I know no town in France, where an Engliſhman may learn the polite arts and ſciences at ſo eaſy a rate, or live cheaper, or more to his ſatisfaction on a ſmall income; for proviſions, wine, and every neceſſary of life, are here in the greateſt abundance; though the French language (except by the better ſort of people) is inſufferably ſpoken, which is the greateſt, and only objection I have to its being the reſidence of my countrymen.

There is commonly a play, and concert, which with card-playing in abundance, are the only amuſements. The convents, and churches, are innumerable; adorned with a profuſion of pictures, images, and gildings. The cathedral is a handſome ſtructure, but contains nothing remarkable. The Carmelites, the Chartreux, and the Cordeliers churches, and convents, merit great notice, being magnificently ornamented, and in great taſte: in a cave belonging to the latter, there are above a hundred bodies ranged about in great

great order, ſtanding upright againſt the wall: many of them had been buried two or three hundred years, in the aiſle of the church, and had (at different times) been taken up, to make room for others: they are in general as well preſerved as any Egyptian mummy I ever ſaw: their teeth in, and ſo perfect in their features, that I verily believe, were their acquaintances living, they might eaſily recollect them.

The monks value themſelves vaſtly upon the virtues of their mother earth, on which this church is built; and they daily return thanks to the bleſſed Virgin for this her ſignal favour: they are a very rich body, compoſed of about 120; and live (like ſeveral other orders of monks in France) entirely by begging; which they in general do with a moſt undaunted and indecent aſſurance, bolting into one's chamber without knocking at the door, and treating a denial with the greateſt inſolence.

The univerſity of this city is reputed the ſecond in France, and conſiſts of ſeveral colleges for divinity, law, phyſic, philoſophy, and the liberal arts. There is alſo an academy of polite literature, founded by royal patent, which is compoſed of a chancellor, and forty fellows, or members, who confer prizes on thoſe who excel moſt in poetry. The town-

hall is a grand building, and forms one ſide of a beautiful ſquare, richly ornamented in front with marble pillars of the Corinthian order: the marble is the produce of Languedoc, where there are innumerable quarries: this handſome building has balconies at every window, richly gilt, and ornamented with the mayor's and aldermen's arms. It is called the Capitol, from whence the aldermen are called Capitouls: eight of theſe are annually elected: they have the adminiſtration of criminal juſtice; but can reſolve on nothing without calling a council of citizens, which is always compoſed of thoſe who have been Capitouls, and is nearly equal to our grand jury. In the merchants hall (which is up-ſtairs) are many fine paintings; among which is a repreſentation of Louis XIV. entering into that city, and his confirming the privileges of the Capitouls; underneath which is this flattering inſcription:

Deo. Opt. Max.
D. D. D.
Octoviri Capitolini,
P. Q. Tolos.
Ob reſtitutam Ludovico Magna valetudinem,
Et conſervatum
Eccleſiæ defenſorem,
Nobilitati

Nobilitati Principem,
Magiſtratibus Legiſlatorem,
Populo Patrem,
Orbi perpetuum miraculum.

On one ſide of this hall, is the grand regiſter in vellum, on which they write, annually, every remarkable incident that paſſes in the ſtate, or town of Toulouſe: you there ſee the entrance of all the kings and queens: one of which is pretty remarkable, as it ſhews the great duty and reſpect Louis IX. had for his mother, to whom the citizens of Toulouſe had refuſed a canopy; he obliged her, at the city gates, to get out of her ſtate-coach, and mount on a pillion behind him; conſequently the canopy that was over his head, covered the queen equally; and in this manner did he parade the town, and brought to ſubmiſſion thoſe haughty citizens, who, ever after, with great compoſure, paid her the reſpect due to majeſty.

Over the Garonne there is a handſome bridge; at the end of which is a triumphal arch, with a ſtatue of Louis XIV. upon it. There is an Iriſh academy in this town, where there is always a vaſt number of catholic ſtudents from that country, who are educated at an eaſy rate. The ramparts (being broad and ſhaded on each ſide by elms)

would afford delightful walks, were they not ſo profuſely and abominably ornamented in the ſir-reverence order: in ſhort, this beaſtly cuſtom of doing the offices of nature, even in the open day, prevails ſo abundantly among theſe people, that it is with pain a perſon of the leaſt delicacy or decency can walk through their ſtreets; which filthy cuſtom, in a great meaſure, proceeds from the neglect of the magiſtrates, though there is a defence in writing, ſtuck up at the corner of every ſtreet; but were they to ſet men to watch, and make a ſevere example of ſome few that were taken in the fact, it, no doubt, (like other nuiſances) might be eaſily conquer'd: moſt of the French houſes are without a neceſſary, and where there are any, they are commonly on the tops of the houſes; ſo I ſuppoſe they count it leſs trouble to drop their daizy at the door, than, like Chriſtians, mount to the place deſtined for that purpoſe, which is often ſix or ſeven ſtories high.

At my firſt going into France, I was ſurpriſed at having two chamber-pots laid under my bed; and, on enquiring the reaſon, I was informed there was one for each uſe: but upon my aſſuring them that the Engliſh had an averſion to odours, they thought proper to withdraw one of them. I think I have dwelt rather too long upon this dirty ſubject; therefore

fore I'll wave it, and proceed to ſomething more entertaining.

Without the walls of this town there is a multiplicity of delightful walks; ſuch as the king's garden, the Eſplanade, and by the ſide of the river, all which will be more pleaſant twenty years hence, as the trees are but newly planted, and afford but little ſhade, which is much wanted in a ſouthern climate. There are on the neighbouring mountains ſeveral medicinal ſprings, which are as much frequented as Bath and Briſtol wells; and equally efficacious for ſeveral diſorders; the weak and infirm have a moſt comfortable and eaſy method of being conveyed thither; which, as it is much more convenient than a litter, I ſhall endeavour to deſcribe.

This machine, or *vis-à-vis*, as it is called, reſembles much a round paper ſnuff-box laid upon its edge, a door on each ſide; within, two ſeats, one oppoſite the other, ſuppoſed for the infirm and a ſervant; it is very artfully hung between two poles, as are the ſedan chairs; and the motion equally eaſy; a mule, or a horſe, harneſs'd before, and another behind, conducts the patients with the utmoſt eaſe and pleaſure, wherever they pleaſe, without either being expoſed to the impertinence of a curious mob, or the inclemency of the weather: if the inn-keepers on the Bath and

Briſtol roads who let poſt-chaiſes, were each obliged to have a couple of theſe uſeful vehicles (the expence not being great) it would be the means of ſaving the lives of many worthy ſubjects, whoſe fortunes will not admit of their having ſuch of their own.

You ſhould, before you leave this country, hire a horſe and viſit Montauban, a neat pretty town on an eminence, in a fine fertile country, and diſtant from Toulouſe eight leagues; which having ſeen, and returned, you muſt embark on the Garonne for Bourdeaux, which is diſtant forty leagues; whither you will be conducted in great ſafety for ſix livres, in two days and a half: this great river always runs to the north-weſt, and is full as rapid as the Rhone: the ſecond day you will ſtop to dine at Agen, a neat pretty town, in a moſt agreeable ſituation, bordering on the north-weſt ſide of the Garonne: the inhabitants are calculated to be about ten thouſand, and extremely induſtrious; they have ſeveral manufactures in ſilk and woollen goods, and proviſions of all kinds in the greateſt abundance. When you arrive at Bourdeaux, the Hotel de Prince, Hotel d'Orleans, or Hotel de Condé, are the beſt inns; where you are always ſure of meeting ſome of your countrymen; four livres ten ſols is the price per day. The town is large, populous, and extremely commercial.

mercial. The harbour (or rather that ſide of the river on which the town is built) forms a half-moon, and receives ſhips of the greateſt burthen, as the tide flows full and change twenty-one feet: the merchant-houſes (which range along the quay near two miles and a half in length) are all built of hewn ſtone, exactly uniform; and moſt of them ornamented with ſculpture and balconies: in the center there is a large ſquare; one ſide of which is formed by a magnificent change, with an equeſtrian ſtatue of the preſent king, placed on a lofty and beautiful pedeſtal of white marble; on one ſide of which, is a conſpicuous mark of their weakneſs and vanity, repreſenting General Blakeney, in a moſt ſubmiſſive manner on one knee, rendering the keys of Mahon, and ſeveral trophies of war to Maréchal Richelieu; the other ſide is a blank. I told a French ſea-officer (who was polite enough to ſhew me that, as well as every other curioſity) that it was very unfortunate that France had not been ſucceſsful enough to have taken another town; as it then might have appeared a finiſhed piece, in having each ſide equal; but that I would have them ſubſtitute the Greenwich and * Warwick, as emblems alſo of their victories by ſea; he told me, with a ſhrug of the ſhoulders, that this was left to be done the next war.

* The only capital ſhips taken during the late war.

The city contains a few Roman antiquities; but ſo much defaced, as to be made nothing of, except the remains of an amphitheatre, built by the emperor Gallinus. The change, parliament-houſe, cathedral, and Carthuſian convent, merit attention; this laſt being the richeſt, and moſt magnificently ornamented of that order, in France. The harbour is defended, and commanded by the caſtle Trompet on one end of the quay, and the caſtle Haa on the other; in both of which there are garriſons kept.

Theſe fortifications appear to me to be conſtructed on ſuch a plan, (having only one tier of guns, and nearly parallel with a firſt rate's upper deckers) as ſhips of the line would pay no regard to; for they could come within piſtol-ſhot of either of them, and in half an hour ſilence all that dare oppoſe them: but the ſtrength of Bourdeaux, I take it, chiefly conſiſts in the difficulty of its navigation, being twenty leagues from the ſea: the ſhoals in this river are innumerable, and of ſo dangerous a nature, that few merchant-ſhips that get on them (except on a flood-tide) ever get off; the bottom being a ſoft mud, and ſandy, they make a bed for themſelves; and in a tide's time are ſwallowed up: but could proper pilots be procured, I apprehend it would be no difficult matter to raiſe a million ſterling on

theſe

theſe wealthy inhabitants, before they could have any aſſiſtance.

Six leagues below the town there is an iſland oppoſite to Blaye, between which the ſhips muſt paſs; this channel is defended by ſome guns on each ſide, which appear to me, as they are well elevated, of much more conſequence than thoſe at the town.

The trade of this city, as before obſerved, is extremely conſiderable; and to encourage commerce, a toleration is granted to moſt nations that frequent it, but particularly the Scotch; who, on account of the ſervices they formerly rendered to France, enjoy conſiderable privileges; and one of the gates of Bourdeaux, even at this day, bears the arms of Douglas: and as ſhips from that country have peculiar immunities allowed them in trade, they ſhip moſt of their wines from hence.

The proteſtants, in ſome meaſure, enjoy their religion here with more freedom than in the ſouthern towns of France: their miniſter always appears in a layman's habit; and performs divine ſervice in the houſes of ſome of the principal merchants.

The environs of this city are extremely agreeable, but the town, quite the contrary; as the houſes (except thoſe on the quay) are old and irregular: the ſtreets are the ſame;

ever dirty and badly paved. The garden of the biſhop's palace is always open from two till nine; which, with the royal garden, are the moſt agreeable walks about the city. St. Michael's church is remarkable for its lofty and well-finiſhed ſteeple: from whence you have a beautiful proſpect of the harbour and ſhipping, with a moſt fertile country adjacent to the town, covered with vineyards, corn, country-ſeats, and meadows; through which run many pleaſing rivulets.

Your next town to viſit is Poictiers, the capital of Poictieu, ſituated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Clain: it is fifty-two leagues from Bourdeaux, and ſeventy-five from Paris: you will, as ſaid before, find plenty of carriages; in any of which you may be conducted for a louis-d'or. If a man was to judge of a town by the extent of it, this ought to be the ſecond city in France, but it is almoſt a deſart; and never has recovered itſelf ſince the civil-wars. The Romans erected ſeveral monuments; the remains of which (though in a very ruinous condition) do them great honour.

Near this town, in 1356, the Engliſh gained a very ſignal victory over the French: in which battle, king John, and his ſon Philip, were made priſoners: our army was then commanded in perſon by Edward the Black Prince.

Prince. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is richly ornamented, and contains innumerable antiquities. Here catholic ſuperſtition ſeems to have a full ſcope: in the church of St. Hilaire, they ſhew on one ſide of the organ, a large cradle ſix feet long, and two and a half broad; in which they ſay, if a fool, or a madman is tied down, after the prieſts have offered up a few prayers to the bleſſed Virgin, out he comes perfectly reſtored to his proper ſenſes: if there was any truth in the virtue of this cradle, and all who were fooliſh or crazed would apply, the one would never be empty, nor the other have time for reſt or refreſhment.

The abbey of St. Croix, is a monument of the piety of St. Radegonde, queen of France; it forms a croſs, and was built (as they ſay) in the time of Charle Magne: it is ſumptuouſly ornamented with fine paintings, which were preſented by Philip-William of Naſſau, prince of Orange, to Charlotte Flanderine of Naſſau, his ſiſter; who was at that time the abbeſs of this monaſtery. In this convent is a place called the footſtep of God; where it is confidently reported that our Saviour, as a handſome young man, crowned with glory, appeared to one of the nuns; who was much troubled at this apparition, till he acquainted her who he was; and that he came to comfort,

fort, and aſſure her, that ſhe was the choiceſt jewel in his crown: then he departed, and left the mark of one of his feet in the cell; and therefore they call it, le pas de Dieu: but I fancy, if the truth of the matter was known, it was her lover, who might have been unfortunately ſurpriſed by the good mother abbeſs; and that the above relation is only the production of her happy genius.

In 1206, the Engliſh being before Poictiers, they found means to bribe the mayor's clerk to procure the keys, and open to them the gates of the town: to accompliſh which, he awaked his maſter in the night, and aſked him for the keys to let an officer paſs to king Philip; the mayor ſearched for them to no purpoſe under his pillow: and, alarmed that he could not find them, haſtily got up, and put the citizens under arms, and went to the cathedral, to thank God that he had time to prevent the treaſon; and earneſtly praying to the Bleſſed Virgin, that ſhe would aſſiſt him; ſhe, good image like, extended one of her arms, and preſented the keys to him: in conſequence of this miracle, the chapter enjoy many priviledges, greatly to their own emolument.

Abut 1000 yards from the gate du Pont Jubert, is a ſtone in the form of an oval, which is called La pierre levée: that is, the riſen ſtone; it is twenty feet in circumference, eighteen

eighteen inches thick; and is placed on five ſtone-pillars three feet high: they tell ſtrangers, with great earneſtneſs, that S. Radegonde carried this ſtone on her head to this place, and the five pillars in her apron; and that the devil picked up the ſixth, and ran away with it; but antiquarians give a more reaſonable account, and ſay, that it is a ſepulchre of the ancient poets.

In the center of the royal ſquare is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Louis XIV. The pedeſtal, which is of white marble, is engraved all round with various inſcriptions to the glory of that monarch. This city is governed by a mayor (which office ennobles him) and twenty aldermen. They have little commerce, as the inhabitants are naturally indolent, love ſociety, and are extremely polite and hoſpitable to ſtrangers, though they ſtay very little time among them, as there are ſeldom any public amuſements; the houſes are ancient, the ſtreets narrow and ill-paved: the beſt inn is the Grand Monarque; and three livres a day the price.

Your next trip is to Tours, the capital of the province of Touraine, and a parliament-town, ſituated in a fertile and extenſive plain, between the rivers Loire and the Cher, which join about two miles below the town; and paſſing by Nantes, empty themſelves into the Weſtern

Weſtern Ocean. The houſes are well-built with a very white ſtone, and make a grand appearance; the ſtreets are broad, well paved, and always clean, occaſioned by the water from ſix beautiful fountains, which keep continually running through them from different quarters.

This city has alſo ſuffered conſiderably by the civil wars; the inhabitants at that time were ſuppoſed to amount to 60,000; whereas, at preſent, they do not count half that number. The manufactures are moſtly in the ſilk and woollen goods, though they trade very conſiderably in wine, wool, and corn. The mall is eſteemed the fineſt walk in the kingdom, being a thouſand yards long, ornamented on each ſide with two rows of lofty elms, and commanding a moſt delightful proſpect: the inhabitants are ſo jealous of this ornament, that it is prohibited (under pain of paying ten livres) to walk there after rain, till it is perfectly dry.

The cathedral has a moſt beautiful gate, ornamented in the front with two lofty towers: its library contains many manuſcripts, of twelve hundred and a thouſand years old; St. Martin's church is one of the fineſt in the kingdom, and may be ſeen twelve leagues round. The convent of the Capucins is ſituated on an eminence; and their terraſs commands a fine proſpect

proſpect of the town, and country that environs it. The royal quay is the moſt ſpacious place in the city, and much frequented by the citizens to walk on. Le Pleſſis les Tours, is a royal houſe, built by Louis IX. who found it ſo agreeable a ſituation, that he lived and died there: this caſtle is built of brick, and has magnificent apartments for the time in which it was conſtructed; a ſpacious park, and beautiful gardens, laid out in a high taſte. The parliament-houſe, the academy of polite literature, ſome convents, and the churches above-mentioned, merit notice: this city is governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen.

Your next trip is to Blois, twelve leagues diſtant; which, if you pleaſe, you may perform by water, and arrive there early in the evening. This town is moſt pleaſantly ſituated, partly on an eminence, and partly on a plain, bordering on each ſide the Loire; over which there is a handſome bridge. This city was formerly the reſidence of the royal family; at which time, and for many years after, it was reputed that the French language was ſpoke here in its greateſt purity; but at preſent, people in general agree, that it does not merit that character. This town is rather large than beautiful, as the houſes and ſtreets are extremely irregular; its chief ornament

ornament is the royal palace, which has gardens, fountains, water-works, and a park ſuitable to the magnificence of the building: over every gate in this city, is an image of the bleſſed Virgin; they were erected in 1631, at which time they had ſuffered conſiderably by a plague; from which, they ſuppoſed, they were happily delivered by this queen of heaven, as ſhe is ſtiled by them. There are ſeveral magnificent fountains in different quarters of the town, which are ſupplied by an aqueduct, ſuppoſed to be built in the time of the Romans. The cathedral, Jeſuits college, town-hall, as alſo ſeveral churches and convents, merit notice. The inhabitants are ſuppoſed to be about 15,000, and trade chiefly in wine and brandy. The curious ought by all means to viſit Chambord, a royal palace, ſituated in a bottom near the river Caſſon; and in the middle of a park ſeven leagues round, incloſed with a wall, where are kept a vaſt quantity of deer: it was erected by Francis I. who, it is ſaid, employed, during two years, 1800 men at work. Connoiſſeurs aſſure us, that among all the Gothic buildings France contains, they can produce nothing to equal this caſtle; though it is not, nor ever will be finiſhed: four grand pavilions form the body of this building, which has in the middle, a moſt ſpacious and beautiful ſtair-caſe, conſtructed

ſtructed on ſo ingenious a plan, that people may come up, and go down at the ſame time, without ſeeing each other: this (though to appearance improbable) is really true.

This caſtle ſeems as if it had been deſigned for making a defence, as it has a canal, and ſtrong wall entirely round it, with a lofty tower at each corner. The chambers, antichambers, garderobes, cabinets, and galleries, are of an admirable architecture, and the gardens extremely beautiful; that belonging to the queen contains five acres, and has alſo a walk two miles long, bordered on each ſide by two rows of fine elms, only ſix feet aſunder, which afford a moſt pleaſing ſhade. From hence your next journey will be to Orleans, which, if you pleaſe, you may perform by water.

This town is ſeated, as Blois, on the banks of the Loire, in one of the fineſt countries in France; being extremely fertile in corn, wine, cattle, and excellent fruits; and all the rivers adjacent abounding with fiſh, and the fields with game. This city ſtands in a moſt agreeable plain, and forms a creſcent: the houſes make no figure, as they are meanly built, and irregular; the ſtreets in general narrow, and badly paved. The public walk is of a great length, and formed where the old ramparts ſtood, well ſhaded with lofty trees.

ORLEANS,

ORLEANS, on account of its ſituation, and being ſo contiguous to Paris, is eſteemed the grand magazine of the whole trade of the kingdom; eſpecially in corn, wine, brandy, ſpices, and grocery: there are ſeveral manufactories eſtabliſhed here in the ſilk and woollen way; and great quantities of tanned hides are exported from hence. Over the Loire there is a handſome bridge, which ſtands on thirty arches; on which is to be ſeen a beautiful monument, placed on a ſtone pedeſtal, with ſeveral ornaments in the Gothic taſte; in the center of this monument is a crucifix, before which the Virgin Mary is ſitting in a mournful poſture, with a dead Chriſt on her lap; on her right-hand is the ſtatue of king Charles VII. kneeling, and offering his crown and ſcepter to the Virgin; and on her left, the maid of Orleans in the ſame attitude: a ſolemn proceſſion is annually obſerved on the 12th of May, in commemoration of the deliverance of this city, which was beſieged by the joint forces of the Engliſh and Burgundians in 1428, and wanted to capitulate to the duke of Burgundy, who was then in the Engliſh army, and their ally; but the Engliſh not being willing that the city ſhould be given up to him, he was much diſguſted at it; and Joan of Arc taking the advantage of this diſagreement, ſallied out at the head of the

the ſoldiers, and raiſed the ſiege; from which action ſhe obtained the name of the Maid of Orleans, and has almoſt as much homage paid to her effigy, as there is to that of the Virgin Mary.

In 1344, this city was raiſed to a dukedom; and was afterwards, by Louis XIV. given to his brother the duke of Orleans, in whoſe houſe it ſtill continues. The foreſt of Orleans lies to the northward of the town, and is reputed to be the largeſt in the kingdom, as it covers fifteen thouſand acres of ground, and is interſperſed with ſeveral fine plains and villages. The revenue ariſing annually from the timber cut in this foreſt is ſuppoſed to amount to the ſum of 100,000 livres, and is the property of the Duke of Orleans.

It may not be improper here to mention one, among the innumerable arbitrary laws that prevail in this deſpotic kingdom: the king appoints perſons, who are proper judges of ſhip-timber, to range all the woods and foreſts of his dominions, immaterial to whom they belong: theſe people, when they find any trees proper for the king's uſe, mark them with a flower-de-luce, which when done, (though it may ſtand ſome years afterward) the proprietor dares not, under pain of death, lay an axe to the root of it. The timber thus marked, is cut down when wanted; and the king pays what he pleaſes, and when he pleaſes, for

for them; which is seldom more than half the market-price.

	By Land. Leagues.	By Water. Leagues.
From Calais to Paris	61	
Paris to Auxerre		33
Auxerre to Dijon	30	
Dijon to Chalons	14	
Chalons to Lyons		24
Lyons to Avignon		40
Avignon to Aix	16	
Aix to Toulon	15	
Toulon to Marseilles	10	
Marseilles to Aix	5	
Aix to Arles	12	
Arles to Nismes	5	
Nismes to Montpellier	8	
Montpellier to Beziers	16	
Beziers to Toulouse		24
Toulouse to Bourdeaux		40
Bourdeaux to Poictiers	52	
Poictiers to Tours	30	
Tours to Blois		13
Blois to Orleans		12
Orleans to Paris	28	
Paris to Rouen		29
Rouen to Dieppe	12	
	314	215

SECT.

SECT. XIII.

General Obſervations on the Climate, Manners, Government, and Revenues of FRANCE.

FRANCE is bounded by the Britiſh channel, and the Netherlands, north; by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and Italy, eaſt; by Spain, and the Mediterranean, ſouth; by the Atlantic or Weſtern ocean, weſt; extending from the 42d to the 51ſt degree of north latitude; and taking up above 11 degrees of longitude: the moſt eaſterly part of Provence lying ſeven degrees eaſtward of London; and the moſt weſterly part of Bretagne, four degrees odd minutes weſtward. Were it not for the province of Bretagne, which ſtretches above an hundred miles farther into the ocean than any other part of the kingdom, the form would be almoſt ſquare, and the breadth and length pretty near equal; that is, about five hundred and forty miles: but making allowances for hills and vallies, it is ſix hundred miles over, either way.

The air is temperate, pretty equally exempted from the extremities of heat and cold; which happy ſituation occaſions a great plenty of all things deſirable in life; as corn, wine, oil, flax, oranges, lemons, and all other ſorts of choice fruits: but the northern provinces are conſiderably

conſiderably colder in winter than in England; ſo that the poor undergo much greater hardſhips in a ſevere ſeaſon.

In other reſpects, France has the advantage of any kingdom in Europe for trade, as there is ſcarce a province in it, that is not well watered with navigable rivers; moſt of which have a communication with the ſea. The Alps divide it from Italy; and the Pyrenees from Spain.

The French, as to their perſons, are, in general, of a lower ſtature than their neighbours, and of a much ſlighter make; but nimble, active, and well proportioned: their hair, and eyes, for the moſt part, black; and their complexions brown: they are merry, ſprightly, and acquainted at firſt ſight; but exceſſive vain and talkative: their vanity is carried to an unreaſonable length in their pictures, inſcriptions on their palaces, ſtatues, &c. there being this modeſt one under that of Louis XIV. "Viro immortali:" it alſo makes them more extravagant in their dreſs, than in their eating and drinking: for though a Frenchman eats nothing but ſoup-meagre every day in the week, you will rarely ſee him without his laced coat, ſilk ſtockings, powdered hair, and laced ruffles, which are often tacked upon either falſe ſleeves or a ſhirt as coarſe as a hop-ſack.

The

The French certainly do not eat ſo great a quantity of ſolid meat as the Engliſh; nor do they often dreſs it in the ſame manner; ſoup, fricaſees, haſhes, and ragouts, are preferred before whole joints, boiled or roaſted; they chooſe to keep their meat ſo long before it is dreſſed, that it is ſo very tender, and ſtinks ſo frequently, that an unfrenchified Engliſhman is ſure to be often diſappointed at his meals: they have great variety of wines, which is their common drink; and no doubt contributes as much to their vivacity, as the freedom they allow their women; for you may really court a Frenchman's wife before his face, without his being the leaſt jealous; the women indeed are ſo uſed to freedom, that they are not at all ſurpriſed though you ſhould find them doing the offices of nature.

The nobility or gentry of France never apply themſelves to trade, or merchandize; the church and army being better ſuited to their genius. Their military ſkill, it muſt be acknowledged, is very great: there being no people who attack or defend a place better than they do.

The legiſlative, as well as the executive power in France, is veſted wholly in the king; his edicts have the force of acts of parliament with us; and he appoints the judges, and other officers, that are to put them into execution.

The king has his intendants in every government in the kingdom, who are veſted with an almoſt unlimited authority: the courts of parliament are fifteen in number: viz. that of Paris, Toulouſe, Rouen, Grenoble, Bourdeaux, Dijon, Aix, Rennes, Pau, Beſançon, Metz, Dowa, Perpignan, Arras, and Alſace: theſe conſiſt of a certain number of preſidents, and inferior judges, who purchaſe their places, either of the crown, or of thoſe poſſeſſed of them, they being for life; unleſs they are found guilty of ſome notorious crime in the execution of their office.

The parliament of Paris is much the moſt conſiderable in the kingdom; for hither, the king frequently comes in perſon; and here, his royal edicts are recorded and promulged; till when, they have not the force of laws; but they muſt not diſpute about the merits of them. This parliament is compoſed of the princes of the blood, dukes, and peers of France, beſides the ordinary judges; and takes cognizance of all offences committed by peers, where the court does not interpoſe. The princes of the blood have their ſeat and voice there at the age of fifteen, and the peers at twenty-five; with this difference, that the princes of the blood enter as of right, but the peers cannot ſit there till they have taken an oath of fidelity, and ſworn to do juſtice to poor

poor and rich; to obſerve the rules of the court, and to keep their deliberations ſecret.

This parliament conſiſts of ten chief preſidents, ſome hearing counſellors, or judges; four maſters of requeſts of the houſehold; twenty preſidents, a mortier (ſo called from the faſhion of the cap he wears) and 232 ſolicitors-general, regiſters, notaries, ſecretaries, &c. Theſe members are diſtributed on, firſt, the grand chamber; ſecondly, five chambers of inqueſts; thirdly, two of requeſts: beſides theſe, there is another called the Tournelle, which takes cognizance of criminal matters, where the nobility are not concerned; for theſe are tried in the grand chamber.

In the chamber of inqueſts, depoſitions of witneſſes are taken, and the proceedings are by way of bill and anſwer, as in the court of chancery in England. The chambers of requeſts take cognizance of cauſes relating to privileged perſons: the reſt of the parliaments have much the ſame diſtribution; only they are excluded from taking cognizance of any cauſes which relate to the crown, or the peers of the realm: the king's edicts are alſo regiſtered in their parliaments, before they have the force of laws in the ſeveral diſtricts.

The civil law generally prevails in France; beſides which, every province has its peculiar cuſtoms; but the king's edicts, ordinances,

declarations, and arrets, (for by all thoſe names are their acts of ſtate called) repeal, or alter, any of them. Beſides the courts, and officers of juſtice above-mentioned, the kingdom is divided into twenty-five generalities; every one whereof has an intendant, on whom the king ſeems to rely for the due adminiſtration of juſtice, both civil and criminal, and the ordering his finances and revenues; and to whom all other officers are, in a manner, ſubordinate.

The police through France is conſtituted on a moſt judicious political plan, and executed with the utmoſt ſeverity: a ſervant is hanged for the leaſt breach of truſt, though the value of the theft did not amount to a ſhilling: in all caſes of poiſon (though the attempt did not ſucceed) the parties concerned are broke upon the wheel; and murderers and robbers on the highway ſhare the ſame fate; ſmugglers, if detected in the fact, are condemned to perpetual ſlavery in the gallies; and all women who are brought to bed of a dead baſtard child (having not firſt declared their pregnancy,) are burned alive: the ſeverity of this law ſaves the lives of ſome thouſands annually of thoſe unfortunate infants: prieſts who reveal what penitents confeſs to them, have their tongues tore out, their gowns ſtript off, and are expelled their employments;

ployments; and any perſon who hath robbed a church, has his hands cut off at the church-door; and at the place of execution (which is always in the center of the town) is made faſt to a ſtake, and burned alive. People of family who are capitally convicted (though not executed) are diſennobled; all their relations, were they a thouſand in number, ſhare the ſame fate; diveſted of all their public employments, rendered incapable of ever holding any, and all marriage contracts become void.

The only good attending this arbitrary and inhuman law, is, that it checks their nobility, and gentry, from committing many illegal outrages they otherwiſe might be guilty of, were not their hands tied up by the ſeverity of this law; many of them repreſenting petty monarchs, in the villages of which they are ſeigneurs.

The taxes uſually levied in France, are the talle, or land-tax; the taillon; the ſubſiſtance-money; the aids; and the gabels. As to the manner of levying the land-tax, after the king has determined what ſum he will raiſe, an order is iſſued to every generality, what part of it ſhall be there raiſed; then the intendant, in the moſt equitable manner, (like our commiſſioners) appoints every pariſh its ſhare. The nobility and clergy are exempt from this

tax, as are alſo the burgeſſes of Paris, and ſome other free cities. The taillon was eſtabliſhed in 1549, for augmenting the ſoldiers pay, and is payable by the ſame perſons as the taille, of which it is about one third. The ſubſiſtance was firſt levied by Louis XIV. to maintain his armies in their winter quarters: and is paid in the ſame manner as the land-tax. The aids are all duties and cuſtoms on goods and merchandize, except ſalt. The gabels are the taxes ariſing from the ſalt; the farmers of the gabels are obliged to buy their ſalt at the ſalt-pits, at a certain price, and carry it to the ſtore-houſes eſtabliſhed by the king, where it is delivered out to the people. There is one of theſe houſes in every great town, and the directors, and other officers belonging to it, are judges of all offences relating to ſalt; and examine, if every family takes annually ſuch a quantity as is preſcribed them by the government. There are beſides theſe, the poll-taxes, and a tax which has been levied of late years, from which neither the nobility, nor clergy are exempted; it is called the 50th penny, or 50th part of the produce of the earth. The tenths, and free-gifts of the clergy, amount alſo to a very conſiderable ſum, for they are believed to be poſſeſſed of a third part of the lands of the kingdom. A large revenue alſo ariſes from crown-lands,

woods,

woods, fee-farm rents, forfeitures, fines, &c. which are computed to amount to fifteen millions ſterling a year.

The eſtabliſhed religion in France is well known to be the Roman-catholic: all ſpiritual cauſes are cognizable in their eccleſiaſtical courts, for any caſe whatſoever; provided they are not blended with temporal matters, for all temporal matters are ſubject to lay-juriſdiction. The privileges of the clergy are, firſt, they cannot be brought before any lay-juriſdiction for perſonal matters; ſo, on the contrary, they cannot bring lay-men before their eccleſiaſtical courts for any cauſe whatſoever; and, in real and mixed actions, the clergy themſelves muſt try their cauſes in civil courts: ſecondly, they are exempt from the land-tax: thirdly, neither their moveables which are employed in divine ſervice, nor their books can be ſeized: fourthly, in criminal caſes they may, if they deſire it, be tried before the grand chamber: fifthly, a prieſt, if he is to be executed for any crime, muſt firſt be degraded: ſixthly, they are exempt from quartering ſoldiers on them: and, laſtly, their perſons cannot be taken in execution, in civil actions.

The king nominates to all biſhopricks, and livings, &c. and then the pope ſends his bulls of conſecration. The crown ſeizes all temporalities

poralities of archbiſhopricks, and biſhopricks; which is here called, the regal; and the king frequently grants penſions to lay-men out of biſhopricks.

I ſhall conclude by moſt earneſtly recommending it to all proteſtant parents, to be extremely cautious to whoſe care they intruſt their children, when ſent early into France for their education; as I can with confidence aſſure them, that the catholics (ever ſtrenuous to make converts) uſe all their ſpecious and oſtentatious arguments to impreſs their idolatrous and irrational religion into their tender minds.

A LIST

A LIST *of the principal* Stage-Coaches, Diligences, *and* Meſſageries*, *with the days and hours of their departure from, and return to, Paris; the names of the places they paſs through; alſo the ſettled price which each paſſenger is charged, with the rates paid for baggage.*

ABBEVILLE, the Diligence ſets out on Tueſdays and Saturdays, at five o'clock in the morning, from Rue St. Denis, oppoſite the nunnery of the Filles Dieu; they are five days on the road, and paſs through St. Denis, Luſarche, Chantilli, Creil, Clermont, Bretueil, Amiens, and Flichecourt: the price of a place is 16 livres, and for the carriage of goods 1 ſou 6 deniers a pound weight: they ſet out from Abbeville on Wedneſday only.

ARRAS, Aire, Bethune, Dunkirk, and St. Omer. The Coach ſets out from the Rue St. Denis, over-againſt the Filles-Dieu; goes through Senlis, Pont, Gournay, Roye, Omiécourt, Peronne: the days are Tueſdays and Fridays, at five o'clock in the morning; the price for a place is 21 livres, and for the carriage of goods 2 ſous 6 deniers a pound weight: a report muſt be made of your goods.

* Perſons appointed by government, to travel between Paris and different parts of the kingdom, with ſaddle-horſes, for the purpoſe of accommodating perſons who may prefer that mode of travelling to any other. They ſet off at ſtated times, and defray the expence of the board of thoſe who accompany them.

BORDEAUX, Bayonne, Pau, Medoc, Condom, Blaye, Le petit Niort, Pont Xaintes, Briou, Varaiſe, La Ville-Dieu, Daunay, St. Jean d'Angeli, Chenêts, Lamotte, St. Leger-de Meſle, and others: the inn from which the Stage-coach ſets out is in the ſtreet Contreſcarpe, the day is Wedneſday at ſix in the morning: you are to ſend your goods to the warehouſe on the day before you ſet out, and before ſeven o'clock, after which time they are not received: no luggage can be booked there, but what goes that road; and you are to take for all kinds of merchandiſes and other goods, proper certificates. The Stage-coach ſets out from Bordeaux on Saturday; the price for each place is 66 livres, and carriage of goods 5 ſous a pound weight; it takes paſſengers for Blaye, and other towns. A Waggon ſets out likewiſe from Paris on every Friday, at ten o'clock in the morning, and arrives in eleven days at Bordeaux; price for luggage 7 ſous per pound, on account of the extraordinary diſpatch: it ſets out on its return to Paris on Thurſday, where it arrives on the Monday following, at ſix o'clock in the evening. Alſo a Berlin, a ſort of a machine calculated for eight perſons, ſets out from Paris every Saturday at ſix o'clock in the morning; four of the places are intended for thoſe travellers who go to Angoulême, and the

the four other places for thoſe who go to Bordeaux; the price for a place is 140 livres, both carriage and board included; and without boarding, 92 livres; twenty pounds weight of luggage is allowed, and the charge for the carriage of goods above the aforeſaid weight is 5 ſous per pound. This fly ſets out again from La Baſtide on the Thurſday following, at twelve o'clock. The waggon ſets out from Blaye every Thurſday, at three o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Paris on the Monday following towards the evening.

BRUSSELS, Liege, Maeſtrict, and all the road to Holland: There is a Diligence which goes from Paris to Bruſſels, and from Bruſſels to Paris in three days in ſummer, and three and a half in winter; the price both for carriage and board is 70 livres, without boarding 63 livres; and for the carriage of goods 4 ſous 6 deniers a pound weight: ſuch travellers as have taken their places at Paris for Bruſſels, and are to return in the ſame machine, are to pay for their baggage 15 livres only a hundred weight, inſtead of 22 livres 10 ſous, which is the common charge for the ſame weight of goods, if their owner has no place in the machine: you are to take two certificates of the value of the goods. *Vide* the Lile Diligence, which ſets out every other day in the week.

CAEN, la Commanderie, le Neu-Bourg, la Riviere-Thibouville, Duranville, Thiberville, Creſſenville, and returning from the above places to Mantes, Meulan, Poiſſy, St. Germain-en-Laye, and Paris; the office or warehouſe of theſe ſtage-coaches is in St. Denis-ſtreet, over-againſt the Filles-Dieu. They ſet out from this place on Sundays at twelve o'clock, a fortnight after Eaſter; and on Mondays at five o'clock, from the firſt of October. Baggage or other goods are to be ſent to the warehouſe early on the day before you ſet out; the price for going from Paris to Caen in the coach is 21 livres for each place, luggage 1 ſou 6 deniers a pound weight. The maſters of this coach ſuperintend the waggons of Bayeux, Coutances, Valogne, Saint Lo, Montebourg, Periers, Granville, Cherbourg, and other towns of the Lower Normandy: together with this coach goes a waggon, wherein places may be taken at twelve livres each, when the coach happens to be filled.

CALAIS, Tillard, Beauvais, Oudeuil, Poix, Erraine, Abbeville, Montreal, and Boulogne. The coach ſets out from St. Denis-ſtreet, over-againſt the Filles-Dieu, on Friday, at eight o'clock in the morning, and returns on Sunday: ſetting out from Calais on Monday, it takes up paſſengers for Paris. The price of a place from Paris to Calais, or Calais to Paris,

Paris, is 30 livres, and for luggage 3 ſous a pound: for Boulogne 25 livres, luggage 2 ſous 6 deniers: for Montreal 20 livres, luggage 2 ſous: at the ſame warehouſes may alſo be had Poſt-chaiſes and Berlins for any of the places on that road.

CHANTILLY, a Stage-coach ſets out from St. Chriſtopher's inn, Montorguil-ſtreet, on Sundays and Thurſdays, at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Chantilly at one; whence it ſets out on its return on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Paris at one; the price for a place is 4 livres, and for the baſket 30 ſous. Coaches may be had alſo on other days, by giving notice two days before you intend to ſet out; the price for a place then is 5 livres.

DIEPPE, the Stage-coach for Rouen and Dieppe, ſets out from Paris on Fridays; the price for luggage is 2 ſous and 3 deniers a pound weight.

DUNKIRK, through St. Omer. *Vide* Arras and Lile Diligence.

FONTAINEBLEAU and Melun, the Stage-coach ſets out from Des Tournelles-ſtreet, near La Place de la Baſtille, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, and arrives on the ſame day at Fontainebleau. Another coach ſets out on the ſame days from Fontaine-

Fontainebleau, goes through Melun, and arrives at Paris on the ſame day betimes; there is a waggon which arrives at either of thoſe places on the ſame days. The price for a place in the coach is, from Paris to Melun, 3 livres 12 ſous; to Fontainebleau, 5 livres 2 ſous; from Fontainebleau to Paris 4 livres 10 ſous; and from Melun, 3 livres. During the time that the French king continues at Fontainebleau, a Stage-coach ſets out from Paris, and another from Fontainebleau, every day backwards and forwards; and the price of a place, on that account, is 6 livres. You may be provided with private carriages, by giving notice at the warehouſe, a few days before you intend to ſet out.

LANGUEDOC, the inns from which the Stage-coaches ſet out for that part of France, are on the Quai of Celeſtins. This Coach goes as far as Montpellier, Niſmes, Frontignan, Milhau, Lodeve, Pezenas, Beziers, Narbonne, and the whole province of Languedoc, &c. All the public Waggons and Carriers from the above-mentioned places likewiſe put up at the ſaid place in Paris, and ſet out on Wedneſdays at ſix o'clock in the morning: bales and parcels ſhould be brought to the warehouſe one day before their departure.

LA

La Rochelle, Rohan-Rohan, Mauzé, Surgeres, Noaille, Rochefort, Charante, Marene, Royan, Soubiſe Fouras, Iſle de Ré, Iſle d'Oleron, and other places, a certificate or paſs is to be procured for Rocheford. The ſtage-coach, calculated for eight paſſengers, ſets out on Mondays exactly at ſix o'clock in the morning, but goes no farther than Poitiers, from which place another coach for four perſons only ſets out and arrives at la Rochelle in nine days from its departure from Paris: this ſame ſtage ſets out on its return on Thurſday, and arrives at Paris on Friday following, at ſix o'clock in the evening; the price for each place, riding and board included is 115 livres, and without boarding 75 livres; twenty pounds weight is allowed, carriage free, to every traveller, and for all above is charged 4 ſous per pound weight.

Lile, the Diligence for this place ſets out from St. Denis-ſtreet, over-againſt the Filles-Dieu: this coach goes upon ſprings, as do the p ſt-chaiſes and berlines, and is not unlike the Diligence for Lyons. This ſtage or fly ſets out from Paris every other day for Lile, and likewiſe from Lile to Paris; it performs the journey between theſe two places in ſummer in two days, but in winter it is twelve o'clock on the third day before it arrives. It goes through Louvres, Senlis,

Conchy,

Conchy, Pons, Gournay, Roye, Omiecourt, Peronne, Cambray, Douay, Lile; it alſo takes in paſſengers for Dunkirk.

N. B. A berline may be had at Cambray for Valenciennes; the price for each place is the ſame as for Lile, Douay, Mentieres, Bruges, &c. a certificate ſigned and dated is delivered in thoſe places; your luggage or other goods muſt be taken to the office the day before your departure, before five o'clock in the afternoon; the fixed price for each place is 55 livres, boarding included, and if not boarded 48 livres. At theſe offices are alſo to lett poſt-chaiſes and berlines for any one of the aforeſaid places on this route; the price for the carriage of goods is 4 ſous a pound weight; but if you have taken a place either for Lile or Bruſſels, you then pay 3 ſous only, inſtead of 4 ſous.

LIONS, the inn where the Diligence for this place puts up at Paris, is on the Quai of Celeſtins. This ſtage ſets out every other day, preciſely at four o'clock in the morning, and goes through Villejuif, Juviſy, Eſſone, Ponthiery, Chailly, Fontainebleau, Moret, Foſſars, Villeneuve, la Guyard, Champigny, Pont ſur Yonne, Sens, Villeneuve-le-Roi, Ville-Valliers, Soigni, Baſſou, Auxerre, Saint-Bris, Vermanton, Lucy-le-Bois, Cuſſi-les-Forges, la Roche-en-Berny, Saulieu, le Maupas,

pas, Arnay-le-Duc, Ivry, la Rochepot, Chagny, Châlons; and by water from Châlons to Lions, by Tournus, Màcon, Montmerle, Riottier, Trevoux, and Lions. This coach is five days on the road in ſummer, and ſix in winter; it is calculated for ten perſons, and is hung upon ſprings.

N. B. All the merchandiſes and parcels which paſs through Lions, cannot be forwarded but by a certificate or acquittance delivered upon a report made of the ſame; but if the goods go no farther than Lions, a letter of the envoy is ſufficient.

The price for a place in the diligence going from Paris to Lions is 100 livres, boarding on the road included; and 80 livres, without boarding. That of the carriage of the goods is 6 ſous per pound weight. At Chalons you embark in a diligence d'Eau, or water-conveyance, or barge; the price for your paſſage is eight livres 10 ſous; and if in the common water-coach, it is 5 livres only. The waggon which goes from Paris to Lions, ſets out on Wedneſdays and Saturdays at five o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Lions in ten days at any time of the year, provided no unforeſeen accidents, ſuch as an overflowing of the waters from the rivers, ponds, &c. or much ſnow or ice on the road, or other hindrances happen, in which caſes they may very likely

likely be eleven or twelve days. Theſe waggons forward goods to Marſeilles or any other place in the provinces of Provence, Languedoc, and Dauphiné.

There is alſo a ſtage-coach which ſets out from Paris to Lions, and goes through the Bourbonnois, Moulins, Beſſet, Varenne, la Paliſſe, la Pacaudiere, Roanne, St. Symphorien, la Tararre, and Breſle. The price of a place is 60 livres, luggage 5 ſous a pound weight; it is ten days on the road both in ſummer and winter.

There is a ſtage-coach from Lions to Geneva, which goes through Mirabel, Maximieux, S. Jean la Vieux, Nantua, Chatillon, Collonge, and Gen à S. Genis; the diſtance from Lions to Geneva is 32 leagues, or 96 miles.

RENNES, Vitré, St. Malo, Dinan, Nantes, l'Orient, Port-Louis, Hennebon, Vannes, St. Brieux, l'Amballe, Dol, Guingamp, Carhaix, Quimper, Morlaix, Lanion, Quimperlé, Treguier, Roſperden, St. Pol-de-Leon, Leſnevent, Landiviſiau, Quintin, Auray, Léominé, Roſternin, Beliſle, both by land water; Redon, la Rochebernard, Guerrande le Croiſic, Pontivi, Chateau-Landrin, Guéméne, Ploermel, Maletroit, Joſſelin, Broon, St. Jouan la Guierche, Landernau, Breſt, Congeres, and all the towns in general of the Higher and Lower Britanny. The office or warehouſe

houſe at Paris is in the Rue Pavée, near the convent of the great St. Auſtin's friars, at the hotel St. François. The ſtage-coach ſets out from this place every Monday at Five o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Rennes on the Monday following; it ſets out on its return on Thurſdays, and arrives at Paris on the Thurſday night following.

The carrier ſets out from Paris on Wedneſday at twelve o'clock at noon, returns from Rennes on Sundays at twelve o'clock at noon, and arrives at Paris on the Sunday following towards the evening. Poſt-chaiſes and belines may be lett upon any extraordinary day from Paris to Rennes.

ROCHEFORD, Rohan-Rohan. *Vide* La Rochelle.

ROUEN, Dieppe, le Havre, Caudebec, Bolbec, Harfleur, Ponteau de Mer, Neufchâtel, Gaillon, le Pont-de-larche, and other towns of the Upper Normandy. The office or warehouſe is at the hotel St. François, in Pavée-ſtreet, near the great St. Auſtin's friars. The ſtage-coach ſets out from this place on Wedneſdays and Fridays; when on Fridays, the ſtage from Rouen to Dieppe is in waiting to take in the paſſengers, and bring them to Dieppe, where they arrive on the fourth day. The coaches which ſet out on Mondays and Wedneſdays, meet the ſtage from Rouen to the

the Havre. Poſt-chaiſes and berlines may be had directly, when theſe coaches happen to be filled with paſſengers. The price for each place in the coach is 15 livres; beſides, there are berlines, which ſet out regularly on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays; and are two days going, and as long returning.

SAINT-GERMAIN en Laye. The coaches of this place put up at the Quai d'Orcay, where do all court-carriages; they ſet out twice every day, and the public may be provided with them at all times. The price for a place in the coach is one livre and 5 ſous; and in a poſt-chaiſe 3 livres 10 ſous.

STRASBOURG, at the hotel de Pompone, in the ſtreet de la Verrerie; the carriages which ſet out from this place are berlines; they are all very good upon this road, go eaſily, ſhut up very cloſe, and are hung on good ſprings: they ſet out on Thurſdays at five o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Straſbourg on the eleventh day after their departure. They go through Ville-Pariſis, Meaux la ferté-ſous-jouare, Chateau-thiery, Dormans, Epernay, Jalons, Châlons, Poigny, Vitrile François, St. Dizier, Bar-le-Duc, Ligny, St. Aubin, Void, Toul, Nancy, Luneville, Herbeviller, Blamont, Heming, Saarbourg, Phalſbourg, Saverne, and Viltem; the managers of theſe coaches generally take charge of all goods, which

which are ſent into any part of Germany, Upper or Lower Alſace, all Lorrain, and county of Bar, and all the towns wherein ſtage-coaches have been ſet up, and which correſpond with each other.

Thoſe who do not chooſe to have their goods carried to the cuſtom-houſe to be leaded, muſt give their report of the ſaid goods with their ſigns, and mention in it the quality, quantity, weight, and value of their effects; the luggage or goods muſt be ſent up to the warehouſe the day before you intend to depart, and before eight o'clock at night at lateſt.

Poſt-chaiſes and berlines, on a very convenient conſtruction, may alſo be had upon all theſe roads, at any hour of the day a perſon may chooſe to ſet out.

TOULOUSE, Gaillac, Rabaſteins, Perpignan, Albi, Auch, Bagnieres de Bigorre, Barrege, Carcaſſone, Caſtelnaudari, Caſtres, Lavaur, Lectoure, Mirande, Mirepoix, Oleron, Pamiers, St. Papoul, Taraſcon en foix, Tonneins; the carrier ſets out from Paris from an inn in rue d'Enfer, near the place St. Michel, on Wedneſday at ten o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Toulouſe on the ſixteenth day from their departure; the price is from Paris to Toulouſe, riding and boarding included, 136 livres; and for a place in a poſt-chaiſe, the board being included, 108 livres;

livres; a reaſonable abatement of the price which is generally required for the carriage of goods may be made in proportion as the packs or bales of merchandiſe are more or leſs bulky, or of greater or leſs value.

VERSAILLES, Marli, Meudon, and other places whereto the court reſorts, ſeveral coaches ſet out from Paris at the Quai d'Orcey, near the Royal-bridge, for thoſe places every day of the week, and at any hour whatſoever either during the day or at night, all kinds of carriages may be had immediately.

An Account of the departure of the Barges or Water-coaches from Paris.

N. B. *The time of their departure is an hour later in the Winter than the Summer Months.*

An

An Account of the departure of the Barges or Water-coaches from Paris.

N. B. *The time of their departure is an hour later in the Winter than the Summer Months.*

Days of their Departure for the following Places.		Paſs by Choiſi, in going up the river.	Return by Choiſi, in coming down the river.
Sunday.	NOGENT, at ſeven o'clock in the morning.	—at nine o'clock in the morning.	—on Thurſday, at four o'clock in the evening.
Monday.	SENS, at ſeven o'clock in the morning.	—at nine o'clock in the morning.	—on Friday, at twelve o'clock at noon.
Tueſday.	BRIARE Montargis et Nemours, at ſeven morn.	—at nine o'clock.	—on Sunday, at four in the afternoon.
Wedneſday.	AUXERRE, at ſeven in the morning.	—at ten o'clock.	—on Wedneſday, at one.
	CORBEIL, at ten in the morning.	—at twelve o'clock at noon.	—on Tueſday, at twelve at noon.
	VILLENEUVE S. George, at three in the evening, from Eaſter to St. Remi's day, after which time it is diſcontinued till the return of Eaſter.	—at five o'clock.	—on Wedneſday, at ten in the morning.

Days of their Departure for the following Places.		Pass by Choisi, in going up the river.	Return by Choisi, in coming down the river.
Thursday.	MONTEREAU, at seven in the morning.	—at nine in the morning.	—on Monday, at four in the afternoon.
Friday.	MELUN, at seven in the morning.	—at nine in the morning.	—on Tuesday, at two in the afternoon.
Saturday.	AUXERRE, at seven in the morning.	—at ten in the morning.	—on Saturday, at one. —on Sunday, at nine.
	CORBEIL, at seven in the morning.	—at twelve at noon.	—on Friday, at twelve at noon.
	VILLENEUVE St. Georges, at three in the afternoon.	—at five in the afternoon.	—on Saturday, at ten in the morning.

The Royal Water-coach sets out every day, whilst the French Court is at Fontainebleau; goes thro' Choisi at seven o'clock, and returns to Choisi at five o'clock.

Directions to these Coach-offices at Paris.

MONTEREAU, BRIARE, MELUN, NEMOURS, MONTARGIS,	Quai St. Paul.	Auxerre, Sens, Nogent, at the Quai of Celestin-friars, at the Diligence of Lyons.
CORBEIL,	Quai hors Tournelle.	The Royal Water-coach, Quai hors Tournelle.

The uſe of Carrioles is become very general, they go in one day from Montereau to Auxerre, and carry the travellers, their goods and parcels, at a very moderate price: by this conveyance you may go to Auxerre in one day and a half, by ſetting out from Paris on Mondays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, in the ſtage-coaches from Montereau, Auxerre, and Sens, and return from thoſe places in the ſame time.

The Royal Barge or Coach of Fontainebleau ſails from Paris every day preciſely at ſeven o'clock in the morning, and arrives on the ſame day and the ſame hour at Valvin; the price is 2 livres 10 ſous: the place is to be hired at the Quai hors la Tournelle, at the ſign of the Royal Coach. Another Water-coach ſails from Valvin preciſely at eight o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Paris at ſeven o'clock in the evening: this regularity is obſerved during the whole time that the court continues at Fontainebleau.

A number of different carriages have lately been ſet up, for the purpoſe of bringing from Valvin to Fontainebleau, and from Fontainebleau to Valvin, thoſe perſons who follow the court; they ſet out from Fontainebleau to Valvin every day at nine o'clock in the morning, and from Valvin to Fontainebleau every evening; the office for theſe carriages at Valvin, is

at the water-coach warehouſe; and at Fontainebleau, in the high-ſtreet, near the ſign of the Star, at the great Louis.

Whilſt the king continues at Compiegne, there are two water-coaches; one of which comes up, and the other goes down: theſe coaches go to and fro alternately, from Compiegne to Pont-ſainte Mexene.

The office of the correſpondence of water-carriages for large bales or luggage, which are brought down by the boats from Paris to Rouen, is ſtill at Mr. S. Freret's, at the cloiſter of St. Nicolas du Louvre, where you are to apply either to Meſſrs. Bertaux, brothers, at the ſaid office, or at the port De la Conſerance; and at Rouen, at Mr. Heroult's, in the rue aux Ours.

There is a Diligence by water from Paris to Rouen, and from Rouen to Paris, for all kinds of goods and merchandiſes: the offices are at Meſſ. Janſſe and Guerard, at the port St. Nicolas, and at the port du Racueillage.

There are coaches newly ſet up on the river de Marne, and which reſemble much thoſe of the river Seine: they leave Paris on Sundays and Thurſdays at ſeven o'clock in the morning, all the year round; and likewiſe return twice in the week: theſe water-coaches ſerve to bring paſſengers and their goods from Paris to Châlons, and to all other places

places ſituated on that road. They alſo take up all ſorts of merchandiſes for Lorraine, Alſace, and Germany. The office of theſe coaches is kept at the foot of the bridge of La Tournelle, near the gate St. Bernard.

An Account of the days and hours that the mails are diſpatched from Paris *to the different parts of* Europe, *from the General Poſt-office*, Rue Platiere.

LETTERS are to be put into the box of the General Poſt-office before the time hereafter ſpecified, otherwiſe their departure muſt be delayed till the next poſt-day; and you are to take notice, that the letters which are put into any of the other receiving-houſes that have been eſtabliſhed in other places of Paris, are collected exactly three times in the day; namely, at eight o'clock in the morning, twelve o'clock at noon, and ſeven o'clock at night. During the time the French king and court continue at Compiegne and Fontainebleau, they are taken away an hour before the times aforeſaid; conſequently all thoſe which are to be forwarded, either at ten o'clock or twelve, ſhould be put into the boxes of the other receiving offices in town before eight o'clock in the morning. The letters which are to be diſpatched at two in the afternoon, muſt be in the box before twelve; and thoſe

deſtined for court, before the time of their being laſtly taken; but if it is too late, you are to ſend them to the office of the General Poſt, in the ſtreet aforeſaid; otherwiſe their departure muſt be delayed till next poſt.

Letters for Foreign Countries.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

Letters for Madrid and other parts of Spain, and for Liſbon and other parts of Portugal, are ſent on Tueſdays and Saturdays, at ten o'clock in the morning.

N. B. Letters either for Spain or Portugal cannot be franked, that is to ſay, the expence of poſtage is not to be paid when you deliver them.

ENGLAND.

Letters for London and any part of the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, are ſent on Mondays and Thurſdays, at ten o'clock in the morning.

N. B. Letters which are diſpatched from Paris for England, cannot be franked; and thoſe of the ſame deſtination which are ſent from any province of France, except it lies in the road to Calais, Lille, and Valenciennes, muſt be franked as far as Paris, otherwiſe they will be ſent back to the reſpective places

places they came from, and there be left among caſt letters, until the poſtage be paid for. The letters for Port-Mahon and Minorca, are ſent on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays: the poſtage muſt be paid as far as Bayonne.

AUSTRIAN and DUTCH NETHERLANDS.

The letters for Bruſſels, Anvers, Bruges, Charleroy, Coutray, Ghent, Nivelles, Oſtend, Termonde, Mons, Ath, Ypres, Menin, Furnes, Newport, Warneton, and all the Brabant and Auſtrian county of Hainaut, are ſent every day at ten o'clock in the morning. N. B. They cannot be franked.

For Ruremond, Guelderland, Arnheim, Grave, and Nimeguen, they are ſent on Mondays, Tueſdays, and Saturdays, at ten o'clock in the morning.

For Maeſtricht and Tongres, on Mondays, Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Fridays, at ten o'clock in the morning. N. B. They cannot be franked.

For Amſterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, Harlem, Dort, Middlebourg, Fleſſingue, Utrecht, Groningen, Breda, Bois-le-duc, Bergen-op-zoom, and other towns of Holland and Zeland, on Mondays and Fridays, at ten o'clock in the morning. N. B. The poſtage need not be paid.

GERMANY.

Letters for Augſbourg, Canſtat, Kell, Ulm, Rinhauſen, Francfort ſur-le-mein, and Nuremberg, the archbiſhopric of Mayenne, the biſhoprics of Spire and Worms, Manheim, and all the palatinate on the Rhine, Vienna in Auſtria, the Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, the Tirol, the biſhoprics of Trent and Brixen, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, Eſclavonia, Tranſilvania, and Sileſia in Auſtria, Munick, the archbiſhopric of Salſbourgh, the biſhoprics of Freyſingen, Ratiſbon, Paſſau, and the whole Bavaria, the dukedom of Wirtemberg, the marquiſate of Baden, Fribourg en Briſgow, and all the country of Swabia, the biſhoprics of Bamberg, Wurtzbourg, and Aichted, the margraviate of Bareith, the marquiſate of Anſpach, and all Franconia, and Weteravia, are ſent on Mondays, Tueſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, at ten o'clock in the morning.

N. B. The poſtage of letters directed to any of the aforeſaid places, muſt be paid for as far as the limits of France may reach; otherwiſe they will not be forwarded.

For the dukedom of Deux-Ponts letters are ſent on Mondays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, at ten o'clock in the morning. N. B. The poſtage muſt be paid.

For

For Treves, Coblentz, and Andernach, on Mondays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, at ten o'clock. N. B. The poſtage need not be paid.

For Aix-la-chapelle, Cologne, Bonn, Liege, Huy, Spa, the dukedom of Bremen, and the electorate of Hanover, on every day at ten o'clock in the morning. N. B. The poſtage need not be paid.

For Maſeick, the dukedom of Juliers, Duſſeldorf, and the dukedoms of Berg, Weſtphalia, and Cleves, the county of La Mark, the biſhoprics of Paderborn and Oſnabrug, Minden, Embden, Deſde, Leipſick, Weimar, Gotha, the principality of Anhalt, and all Saxony, Caſſel, and Heſſia, Berlin, Francfort ſur l'Oder, and all the march of Brandenbourg, Stetin, and the Pruſſian Pomerania, Koningſberg, and the kingdom of Pruſſia, Breſlaw, and the Pruſſian Sileſia, the dukedoms of Brunſwick, Magdebourg, Mecklenbourg, and Courland, the Upper and Lower Luſatia, the letters are ſent on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at ten o'clock in the morning.

N. B. The poſtage need not be paid for any of thoſe places.

For Hambourg, and the dukedom of Holſtein, Lubeck, Stralſund, and the Swediſh Pomerania, the letters are ſent on Mondays and Fridays, at ten o'clock in the morning. The poſtage need not be paid.

POLAND, and the NORTHERN STATES.

Letters for Dantzick, Warſaw, and all Poland; Copenhagen, and all Denmark; alſo Norway, and Iceland; Stockholm, and all Sweden; St. Peterſbourg, Revel, Riga, Moſcow, and all Ruſſia, are ſent on Mondays and Fridays, at ten o'clock in the morning. N. B. The poſtage need not be paid.

SWISSERLAND.

Letters for the cantons of Berne and Fribourg, Lauſane, and the country of Vaud, the county of Neufchâtel, and the Velais, are ſent on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, at two o'clock in the afternoon; the poſtage of which muſt be paid for as far as Pontalier.

For Baſle, and the cantons of Uri, Undervald, Schwitzzug, Soleure, Luzerne, Glaris, Appenzel, and Schaffouſe; and likewiſe for Saint-Gal, and the country of the Griſons, letters are ſent on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, at twelve o'clock at noon. Poſtage may be either paid, or not.

For Geneva, letters are diſpatched on Mondays, Tueſdays, and Saturdays, at ten o'clock in the morning. The poſtage may be either paid or not.

ITALY.

ITALY.

Letters for Chamberry and Savoy, Turin and the Piemont, and for the whole kingdom of Sardinia, are ſent on Tueſdays and Saturdays, at ten o'clock in the morning. The poſtage of theſe letters muſt abſolutely be paid.

For Oneille, Villefranche, and the county of Nice, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Poſtage muſt be paid.

For Milan, Pavia, Cremona, and all the Milaneſe, on Tueſdays and Saturdays, at ten o'clock in the morning. The poſtage muſt be paid.

For the dukedom of Mantua, the ſtates of the republic of Venice, Florence, Piſa, Sienna, Leghorn, and all Tuſcany, the letters are ſent at ten o'clock in the morning. The poſtage muſt be paid: nevertheleſs, thoſe for the republic of Lukes, in Tuſcany, may be ſent off without it.

For Parma, Piacenza, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, Genoa, and Rome, the letters are diſpatched on Tueſday at ten o'clock in the morning. The poſtage may be either paid, or not.

For Naples, Meſſina, Palermo, and all Sicily, on Tueſdays, at ten o'clock in the morning.

For the iſland of Malta, Conſtantinople, and all Turky, and for the ſea-port towns of the Levant, the poſtage muſt be paid as far as Marſeilles.

Notice is given to the public, That the letters which are deſtined for Conſtantinople, may very regularly paſs through Vienna in Auſtria, provided their poſtage be paid as far as Rhinhouſen.

Necessary Observations.

No perſon is allowed to include pieces either of gold or ſilver in a letter; there is an office at the general poſt-houſe, wherein any ſum of money intended to be ſent into any of the provinces of France, may be received and accounted for.

There is alſo an office to receive all parcels containing valuable effects.

For all letters for the French colonies in America, and parts of the Weſt or Eaſt-Indies, the poſtage muſt be paid as far as the ſea-port town where they are ſhipped off, otherwiſe they are not forwarded.

It is proper to pay the poſtage of letters that are ſent either to majors of regiments, parſons or curates, attornies, doctors, and other public perſons; becauſe they very commonly refuſe to take them in, if the poſtage is not paid.

Thoſe,

Thoſe, whoſe letters are directed to ſome villages or country-ſeats which are not known, are deſired to write down at the bottom the name of the neareſt town to that particular place.

As ſeveral towns are known to have the ſame name, the public is deſired to be very careful how to diſtinguiſh in the ſuperſcription which town is meant, and in what province it is ſituated.

As for letters which are directed either to ſoldiers, or other perſons belonging to an army, both the name of the regiment and of the company is to be mentioned.

All the letters whoſe poſtage muſt be paid, are to be ſent directly into the general poſt-office, in Platiere-ſtreet; the others may be put into any of the boxes, which have been eſtabliſhed in various parts of the town.

There is another poſt-office for letters in Paris, which has been eſtabliſhed on the ſame plan as our penny-poſt office. This inſtitution is already ſo well known, that it would be needleſs to explain its utility. The price of the poſtage of a ſingle letter, card, note, or parcel, not exceeding the weight of four ounces, is 2 ſous; but if ſent beyond the bars, purlieus, or ſuburbs of Paris, they are taxed one penny above.

The chief poſt-office for this department is at the Place du Chevalier du Guet.

A Liſt of the beſt Eating-houſes, commonly called Hotels, in Paris.

IT is cuſtomary for the generality of the keepers of hotels to prepare a public dinner or ordinary about two o'clock, which may be called comfortable and even ſumptuous, on account of the numerous diſhes that are ſerved up. This manner of dining is well calculated for thoſe who are fond of company, and can regulate their time and appetite for ſuch a meal; and as it is likewiſe much cheaper than any other mode, it will be adviſable for ſuch of our countrymen, to whom œconomy is an object of conſideration, to try ſeveral of theſe places, and to abide by that whoſe accommodation is moſt agreeable to his taſte. The wines at thoſe ordinaries are not, generally ſpeaking, of the beſt growth; therefore thoſe who are fond of indulging themſelves with their bottle, will eaſily find proper houſes for that purpoſe. As it is not uncommon in France to drink water to dinner, the keepers of the eating-houſes will take no exception at their gueſts drinking nothing elſe in their houſes. The price a head for the dinners differs

differs much throughout Paris, and even in the ſame hotel where there are various dining-rooms and tables at different rates, from 15 to 20, 30, 40 ſous, and even to four, five, ſix livres, and even as high as a louis d'or.

Hotel du St. Eſprit, rue Jacob, Fauxbourg St. Germain.

Hotel de Saxe, rue du Colombier, ditto.

Hotel d'York, rue Jacob, ditto.

Hotel de Luines, rue du Colombier, ditto.

Hotel d'Etrangues, rue de Tournon, ditto.

Hotel de Treville, rue de Tournon.

Hotel de Bourbon, rue des petits champs, St. Honoré.

Hotel de Chaiton, rue St. Euſtache.

Hotel St. Louis, près les grands Auguſtins.

Hotel de Grenelle, près du Marché au bled.

Hotel d'Angleterre, rue St. Honoré.

Hotel d'Angleterre, rue de Colombier, Fauxbourg St. Germain.

Hotel St. Pierre, rue betizi, St. Honoré.

Hotel de Soiſſons, rue Jean, St. Denis.

Hotel de Dannemark, rue Jacob.

Hotel de Richelieu, rue des bons Enfants.

Hotel du Luxembourg, rue des petits Auguſtins.

Hotel d'Orleans, ditto.

Hotel du Park-Royal, rue du Colombier.

Hotel d'Eſpagne, rue Guenegaud, près le quai de Conti.

Hotel

Hotel de Varſovie, rue des bons Enfants.

Hotel de Tours, rue du Paon. (This laſt is much frequented by the Engliſh gentlemen.)

Hotel de Beaubourg, (Mr. Guenaud) rue du Beaubourg, St. Martin.

Hotel Platiere, rue Platiere.

Hotel de Flandres.

Hotel de Picardie.

Hotel du Perou.

Au Reſtorateur, rue St. Honoré.

At Mr. Roche's, rue Montorgueil.

At Mr. Trianon's, rue de Bourbon.

At Mr. Le Prêtre's, rue St. Honoré.

At Mr. Sauvage's, rue St. Marguérite.

At Mr. Foco's, Parc-Royal.

At Mr. Langlois's, rue de la Harpe.

At Mr. Galbois's, rue du foin, St. Jaques.

At Mr. Le Cœur's, rue des Boucheries, Fauxbourg St. Germain.

NOTES.

In the rue de Tournon, near the Chateau du Luxembourg, are three traiteurs or chop-houſes, where any perſon may dine at almoſt any price.

The Suiſſes, or keepers of the gardens of the palace of Luxembourg, and of that of the Tuilleries, near the Pont-Royal, dreſs victuals, and provide all kinds of wines. Entertainments for weddings may likewiſe be had there.

The

The coffee-houſes moſt frequented by the Engliſh, and where the London news-papers may be read, are

The Caffé de Conti, à côté du Pont-neuf.

The Caffé Dauphin, at foot of the Pont-neuf.

The Caffé de Procope, vis-à-vis la Comédie Françoiſe.

The Caffé ——, dans la rue St. Honoré, vis-à-vis le cul de ſac du Coc.

There is a famous tavern or wine-cellar, where all ſorts of good wines may be had, on the road to Seves. The Engliſh are ſo accuſtomed to reſort thither, that it will not be difficult for any ſtranger to find it out.

The are many other coffee-houſes, taverns, and places of entertainment, on both the bulwarks of Paris.

The Roads of Italy, *containing a regular Account of the Poſts, the Price of hired Horſes, and of the principal Inns either upon the Road or in the Towns, with the regulated Charges: To which is added, ſeveral other uſeful Articles, which render it extremely neceſſary for every Perſon who travels in that Country.*

To the Reader.

ROUSSEAU has ſaid, that it is the lot of the rich to be always cheated, and likewiſe badly ſerved: all perſons of diſtinction, who are travelling through foreign countries, become more ſenſible than others of the truth of this aſſertion; for as they find themſelves in a kind of new world, and are not able to examine every thing, they are conſtrained to confide in others; and are frequently obliged to rely upon the probity of poſtilions and innkeepers, who are inceſſantly watching opportunities of picking the pockets of their gueſts. It is hoped the following pages will be found highly uſeful to every perſon who intends going to Italy. Particular care has been taken in pointing out the beſt roads, and the beſt inns; with their different charges.

Expence

Expence of Travelling in the States of Piemont.

To be paid (Piemonteſe money).

	livres.	ſous.
For two chaiſe-horſes	7	10
For a ſaddle-horſe	2	10
To the poſtilion	1	10

In the States of Milan.

	pauls.
For two chaiſe-horſes	14
For a ſaddle-horſe	5
To the poſtilion	3

In the States of Genoa.

	livres.	ſous.
For two chaiſe-horſes (Genoeſe money)	8	0
For a ſaddle-horſe	3	10
To the poſtilion	1	10

In the States of Parma and Piacenza.

	pauls.
For two chaiſe-horſes	15
For a ſaddle-horſe	5
To the poſtilion	4

In the States of the Pope.

	pauls.
For two chaiſe-horſes	8
For a ſaddle-horſe	3
To the poſtilion	3

In the Kingdom of Naples.

	carlins.
For two chaiſe-horſes	11
For a ſaddle-horſe	5 ½
To the poſtilion	4

In the States of Tuſcany.

	pauls.
For two chaiſe-horſes	8
For a ſaddle-horſe	3
To the poſtilion	3

In the States of Venice.

	livres.
For two chaiſe-horſes	15
For a ſaddle-horſe	5
To the poſtilion	3

N. B. In the States of Venice it is cuſtomary to deliver a ticket called Cambiatura; on the ſhewing or producing of which one cannot be charged but eleven livres for two chaiſe-horſes.

Reduction

Reduction of the money of the different States of Italy, to that of the kingdom of France.

	sous.	deniers.	
The carlin of Naples is to	7	6	of France.
The paul ——	12		
The livre of Venice —	12		
The livre of Turin —	24		
The livre of Genoa —	15		

TABLE of the Routs.

1. From Turin to Milan.
2. From Bologna to Ancona.
3. From Milan to Bologna.
4. From Rome to Ancona.
5. From Rome to Naples.
6. (other rout) From Rome to Naples.
7. From Naples to Meſſina.
8. From Milan to Genoa.
9. From Genoa to Piſa.
10. From Leghorn to Florence.
11. (other rout) From Leghorn to Florence.
12. From Piſa to Poggibonſi.
13. From Florence to Rome.
14. From Florence to Foligno.
15. From Foligno to Fano.
16. From Florence to Bologna.
17. From Turin to Bologna.

18. From Milan to Venice.
19. From Milan to Mantua.
20. From Venice to Thieſte.
21. From Mantua to Venice.
22. From Venice to Rimini.
23. From Mantua to Bologna.
24. From Bologna to Padua.
25. From Alexandria to Genoa.
26. From Mantua to Trent.

Rout from Turin to Milan.

	posts.
From Turin to Settimo, (royal poſt) -	1 ½
From Settimo to Chivaſco ——	1 ½
From Chivaſco to Cigliano ——	1
From Cigliano to St. Germaino ——	1
From St. Germain to Vercelli ——	1 ½
From Vercelli to Novara ——	1
From Novara to Buffalora — ——	1
From Buffalora to St. Peter l'Almo (otherwiſe Baſbattola) ——	1
From St. Peter l'Almo, or Baſbattola, to Milan —— —— —	1

N. B. The inns on this rout are, at Vercelli, the Three Kings; at Novara, the poſt-houſe; at Buffalora, the poſt-houſe; at Milan, the Three Kings, and the Well.

Rout from Bologna to Ancona.

From Bologna to St. Niccolò (royal poſt) —— —— ——	1 ½

From

	posts.
From St. Niccolò to Imola	1
From Imola to Faenza	1
From Faenza to Forli	1
From Forli to Ceſena	1 ½
From Ceſena to Savignano	1
From Savignano to Rimini	1
From Rimini to La Cattolica	1 ½
From La Cattolica to Peſaro	1
From Peſaro to Fano	1
From Fano to Amarotto	1
From Amarotto to Sinigaglia	1
From Sinigaglia to Caſe-bruciate (the burnt houſes)	1
From Caſe-bruciate (the burnt houſes) to Ancona	1

The inns or hotels from Bologna to Ancona are, at Imola, the poſt-houſe; at Faenza, the poſt-houſe; at Rimini, the poſt-houſe; at Peſaro, the poſt-houſe; at Fano, the poſt-houſe; at Sinigaglia, the poſt-houſe; at Ancona, the poſt-houſe; likewiſe another inn out of the gates of this town.

Rout from Milan to Bologna.

	Royal posts.
From Milan to Marignano	1 ½
From Marignano to Lodi	1
From Lodi to Zorleſco	1
From Zorleſco to Piacenza	1

From

	posts.
From Piacenza to Firenzola	1
From Firenzola to San Domino	1
From the borough San Domino to Caſtel Guelfo	1
From Caſtel Guelfo to Parma	1
From Parma to St. Hilair, or Ilario	1
From St. Ilario to Reggio	1
From Reggio to Rubiera	1
From Rubiera to Modena	1
From Modena to Forte Urbano	1
From Forte Urbano to Somoggia	1 ½
From Somoggia to Bologna	1 ½

*** The inns from Milan to Bologna are, at Lodi, the Sun; and out of its gates, the Cat; at Piacenza, San Marco, and at the ſign of the Three Jews; at Firenzola, the poſt-houſe; at Parma, the poſt-houſe, and the peacock; at Reggio, the poſt-houſe, and the Lilly; at Modena, l'Albergo, and at Bologna, the two inns where travellers are well uſed are, the Pilgrim, and St. Mark.

Rout from Rome to Ancona.

	posts.
From Rome to Prima Porta	1
From Prima Porta to Borghettacio	¾
From Borghettacio to Caſtel nuovo, (Newcaſtle)	¾
From Caſtel nuovo to Rignano	1

From

	posts.
From Rignano to Cività Caſtellana —	1
From Cività Caſtellana to Borgetto —	¾
From Borgetto to Otricoli —	¾
From Otricoli to Narni —	1
From Narni to Terni —	1
From Terni to Strettura —	1
From Strettura to Spoleti —	1
From Spoleti to Le Vene (the veins) --	1
From Le Vene to Foligno —	1
From Foligno to Caſe nuove (the new houſes) —	1
From Caſe nuove to Serravalle —	1
From Serravalle to Ponte alla Trave -	1
From Ponte alla Trave to Valcimarra -	1
From Valcimarra to Tolentino —	1
From Tolentino to Macerata —	1 ½
From Macerata to Sambucheto —	1
From Sambucheto to Loretto —	1
From Loretto to Camurano —	1
From Camurano to Ancona —	1

The inns from Rome to Ancona are, at Cività Caſtellana, the poſt-houſe; at Spoleti, the poſt-houſe; at Foligno, the poſt-houſe; at Seravalle, the poſt-houſe; at Tolentino, the poſt-houſe; at Macerata, the poſt-houſe; at Loretto, the poſt-houſe, and the bell. There is no ſuch thing as an inn at Rome, but many good private lodging-houſes may there be found, where perſons are well lodged and waited on

on for a certain price either per day or by the month.

As for boarding, the traiteurs deliver a bill of fare, with the price of each article, to the lodgers. The perſons who are uſed to lett lodgings to travellers are Meſſ. Depré, Benedent, Meno, an Engliſh taylor; Pio, at the ſign of the city of London; Damon, Madam Stuart, and ſeveral others. Their lodgings are ſpacious enough for a large family, or two or three ſingle perſons.

Rout from Rome to Naples.

	poſts.
From Rome to Torre-mezzavia ——	1 ½
From Torre-mezzavia to Marino ——	1
From Marino to Molora —— —	1
From Molora to Valmontone ——	1
From Valmontone to Caſtelmarco —	1
From Caſtelmarco to Ferretino ——	1
From Ferretino to Torci —— —	1
From Torci to Ceprano —— ——	1
From Ceprano to Ponte-corvo ——	1
From Ponte-corvo to Le State ——	1
From Le State to Garigliano —— —	1
From Garigliano to Bagni	
From Bagni to Caſtelle	
From Caſtelle to Patria	
From Patria to Pozzolo	
From Pozzolo to Naples	

Rout

Rout from Rome to Naples.

	posts.
From Rome to Torre-à-Mezzavia —	1 ½
From Torre-à-Mezzavia to Marino —	1
From Marino to La Faiola — —	¾
From La Faiola to Velletri — —	¾
From Velletri to Ciſterna — —	1
From Ciſterna to Sermoneta — —	1
From Sermoneta to Caſe-nuove (the new houſes) — —	1
From Caſe-nuove to Piperno — —	1
From Piperno to Oſteria-maruti —	1
From Oſteria-maruti to Terracina —	1
From Terracina to Fondi — —	1
From Fondi to Itri — — —	1
From Itri to Molo di Gaeta — —	1
From Molo di Gaeta to Garigliano —	1
From Garigliano to St. Agata —	1
From St. Agata to Teano — —	1
From Teano to Capua — — —	1
From Capua to Averſa — — —	1
From Averſa to Napoli — — —	1

The inns from Rome to Naples are, at Veletri, the poſt-houſe; at Terracina, the poſt-houſe; at Molo di Gaeta, the poſt-houſe; at Capua, the poſt-houſe; at Naples, in the houſe of Sig. Stephano de Roſa, at Santa Lucia; this houſe is very convenient in every particular, kept very clean, and ſituated on

the banks of the ſea; it has the fineſt proſpect imaginable; its apartments are ſufficiently numerous to lodge many families commodiouſly, and without inconvenience to each other, being three ſtories high, and each apartment having a balcony towards the ſea. The ſame perſon has alſo a good houſe at Chiaja, on the borders of the ſea.

Rout from Naples to Meſſina.

	Royal poſt.
From Naples to la Torre del Greco —	1 ½
From la Torre del Greco to Nocera —	1
From Nocera to Salermo ——	1
From Salermo to T. Pinta ——	1
From T. Pinta to Eboli ——	1
From Eboli to lo Scorſo ——	1
From lo Scorſo to Auleta ——	1
From Auleta to Sala ——	1
From Sala to Caſa nuovo (the new houſe)	1
From Caſa nuovo to Lago negro (the black lake) ——	1
From Lago negro to Lauria ——	1
From Lauria to Caſtellucia ——	1
From Caſtellucia to Rotonda ——	1
From Rotonda to Caſtrovillore —	1
From Caſtrovillore to Eſare ——	1
From Eſare to Regina ——	1
From Regina to Coſenza ——	1

From

	posts.
From Coſenza to Belito	1
From Belito to Fondalo del Fico	1
From Fondalo del Fico to M. Leone	1
From M. Leone to St. Piero (St. Peter)	1
From St. Piero to Dorſi	1
From Dorſi to Seminara	1
From Seminara to Paſſo di Solano	1
From Paſſo di Solano to Fumara di Mori	1
From Fumara di Mori to Meſſina	1

The inns on this rout are ſcarce, and very bad; the beſt are at Salermo, Lauria, Coſenza, and Monte Leone.

Rout from Milan to Genoa.

	Royal poſt.
From Milan to Binaſco	1 ½
From Binaſco to Pavia	1
From Pavia to Pancarana	1
From Pancarana to Voghera	1
From Voghera to Tortona	1
From Tortona to Novi	1
From Novi to Ottagio	1
From Ottagio to Campomarone	1
From Campomarone to Genoa	1

The inns from Milan to Genoa are, at Pavia, the poſt-houſe; at Voghera, the Moor; at Tortona, the poſt-houſe; at Ottagio, the poſt-houſe; at Genoa, Santa Marta, and the Croſs of Malta.

From Genoa to Piſa the roads are impracticable, on account of the mountains; and one cannot go through them, but by riding on a ſingle horſe; therefore, thoſe who have a chaiſe, muſt embark themſelves and their equipage at Genoa, for Lerici. They have for that purpoſe the opportunity of the packet-boats, which bring over to Lerici the couriers of France and Genoa. If the couriers have already ſailed, it will be neceſſary then to freight a felucca to croſs over.

Rout from Genoa to Piſa.

	posts.
From Genoa to Recco	1
From Recco to Rapallo	1
From Rapallo to Chiavari	1
From Chiavari to Seſtri di Levante	1
From Seſtri di Levante to Braco	1
From Braco to Materana	1
From Materana to Borghetto	1
From Borghetto to Spezia	1
From Spezia to Sarzana	1
From Sarzana to Lavenza	1
From Lavenza to Maſſa	1
From Maſſa to Pietra Santa	1
From Pietra Santa to Viareggio	1
From Viareggio to Torretta	1
From Torretta to Piſa	1

The inns from Genoa to Piſa are, at Lerici, in the Golph della Spezia; at Sarzana, the poſt-

poſt-houſe; at Maſſa, the poſt-houſe; at Viareggio, the poſt-houſe; at Piſa, the Three Miſſes, and the Huſſard.

Rout from Leghorn to Florence.

	posts.
From Leghorn to Piſa —— ——	2
From Piſa to Fornacette — — —	1
From Fornacette to Caſtel del Boſco —	1
From Caſtel del Boſco to la Scala ——	1
From la Scala to the poſt-houſe della Imbrogiana — — —	1
From the poſt-houſe della Imbrogiana to la Laſtra —— ——	1
From la Laſtra to Fiorenze — —	1

At Leghorn the beſt lodgings are at Mr. Brano's, in the High-ſtreet, and at the Golden-ſtar; at le Fornacette, the poſt-houſe; at la Scala the poſt-houſe; at l'Imbrogiana, the poſt-houſe.

The beſt lodgings at Florence, are, in the hotel (called Locanda) of Mr. Carlo, much reſorted to by people of faſhion: this tenement forms three palaces, ſituated oppoſite one another; there is one of them looks upon the keys, between the bridges, and gives the fineſt proſpect of any in the town; in this many families may live commodiouſly, and without inconvenience to one another; it has very beautiful apartments, and all kinds

of conveniencies: this hotel is reputed the beſt in all Italy.

Signor Vanini's inn is alſo a very good one; there you will find very fine apartments, and roomy enough for ſeveral families to live in. The other good inns are, the Black Eagle, and St. Lewis.

Rout from Leghorn to Florence.

	posts.
From Leghorn to Piſa	2
From Piſa to Lucca	2
From Lucca to Borgo à Buggiano	1 ½
From Borgo à Buggiano to Seravalle	1
From Seravalle to Piſtoia	1
From Piſtoia to Prato	1 ½
From Prato to Seſto	1
From Seſto to Florence	1

Rout from Piſa to Poggibonſi.

	posts.
From Piſa to Fornacette	1
From Fornacette to Caſtel del Boſco	1
From Caſtel del Boſco to la Scala	1
From la Scala to Cambiano	1
From Cambiano to Poggibonſi	2

Rout

Rout from Florence to Rome.

	Royal poſt.
From Florence to St. Caſſiano ——	1 ½
From St. Caſſiano to Tavernelle ——	1
From Tavernelle to Poggibonſi ——	1
From Poggibonſi to Caſtiglioncello —	1
From Caſtiglioncello to Siena — —	1
From Siena to Montaroni — — —	1
From Montaroni to Buon Convento —	1
From Buon Convento to Torrinieri —	1
From Torrinieri to la Scala — —	1
From la Scala to Ricorſi —— ——	1
From Ricorſi to Radicofani — —	1
From Radicofani to Ponte à Centino -	1
From Ponte à Centino to Aquapendente	1
From Aquapendente to San Lorenzo -	¾
From San Lorenzo to Bolſena ——	¾
From Bolſena to Monteſiaſcone ——	1
From Monteſiaſcone to Viterbo ——	1
From Viterbo to Oſteria —— —	¾
From Oſteria to Ronciglione — ——	1
From Ronciglione to Monte Roſi —	1
From Monte Roſi to Baccano ——	1
From Baccano to Storta —— ——	1
From Storta to Rome —— ——	1

The inns from Florence to Rome are, at le Tavernelle, the poſt-houſe; at Poggibonſi, the poſt-houſe; at Siena, the Three Kings, an excellent inn; at Radicofani, the poſt-

houſe; at Viterbo, the poſt-houſe; at Ronciglione, the poſt-houſe.

Rout from Florence to Foligno.

	Royal poſt.
From Florence to Apparita — —	1 ½
From Apparita to Pian della fonte —	1 ½
From Pian della fonte to Levane —	3
From Levane to Arezzo — — —	3
From Arezzo to Cortona —— ——	3
From Cortona to Torricella — —	1
From Torricella to Perugia ———	1
From Perugia to Madona degli Angeli -	1
From Madona degli Angeli to Foligno -	1

The inns on this road are, at Levane, Arezzo, Cortone, and Perugia.

Rout from Foligno to Fano.

	poſt.
From Foligno to Ponte-centeſimo —	1
From Ponte-centeſimo to Nocera ——	1
From Nocera to Gualdo —— ——	1
From Gualdo to Sigillo —— —	1
From Sigillo to la Scheggia ———	1
From la Scheggia to Cantiano — —	1
From Cantiano to Cagli —— ——	1
From Cagli to Acqualagna — —	1
From Acqualagna to Foſſombrone —	1
From Foſſombrone to Tenaglie — —	1
From Tenaglie to Fano — — —	1

The

The inns on this road are, at Nocera, Cagli, and Foſſombrone; and, to tell the truth, theſe are very indifferent.

Rout from Florence to Bologna.

	Royal poſt.
From Florence to Fonte Buona	1 ½
From Fonte Buona to Cafagiolo	1
From Cafagiolo to Monte Carelli	1
From Monte Carelli to Cavigliano	1
From Cavigliano to Filigare	1
From Filigare to Loiano	1
From Loiano to Pianoro	1 ½
From Pianoro to Bologna	1 ½

The inns from Florence to Bologna are, at Montecarelli, the poſt-houſe; at Cavigliano, the poſt-houſe; at Loiano, the poſt-houſe; and at Pianoro, the poſt-houſe.

Rout from Turin to Bologna.

	Royal poſt.
From Torino to Montcavalieri	1 ½
From Montcavalieri to Truffarello	1
From Truffarello to Porino	1
From Porino to San Michele	1
From San Michele to Gabaleone	1
From Gabaleone to Aſti	1
From Aſti to Anone	1
From Anone to Felizano	1

	posts.
From Felizano to Aleſſandria ——	1
From Aleſſandria to Tortona — —	1
From Tortona to Voghera — —	1
From Voghera to Bronio — — —	1
From Bronio to Caſtel ſan Giovanni --	2
From Caſtel ſan Giovanni to Piacenza	2
From Piacenza to Firenzola — —	1
From Firenzola to ſan Donnino —	1
From ſan Donnino to Parma — —	1
From Parma to St. Ilario —— —	1
From St. Ilario to Reggio — —	1
From Reggio to Rubiera — — —	1
From Rubiera to Modena — —	1
From Modena to Forte Urbano ——	1
From Forte Urbano to Somoggia —	1
From Somoggia to Bologna — —	1

The inns from Turin to Bologna are, at ſan Michele, the poſt-houſe; in Aſti, ſan Marco, and the red roſe; in Aleſſandria, the three kings; and at Voghera, the Moor.

Rout from Milan to Venice.

	posts.
From Milan to Colombarolo ———	1 ½
From Colombarolo to Canonica ——	1 ½
From Canonica to Bergamo — —	1
From Bergamo to Palazzolo ———	1
From Palazzolo to Oſpidaletto ——	1 ½
From Oſpidaletto to Breſica — —	1

From

	posts.
From Breſica to Ponte St. Marco —	1
From Ponte St. Marco to Deſenzano -	1 ½
From Deſenzano to Verona — —	1
From Verona to Caldiero — —	1 ½
From Caldiero to Torre a confini —	1 ½
From Torre a confini to Vicenza —	1 ½
From Vicenza to Aſleſiga —— —	1
From Aſleſiga to Padua — — —	1
From Padua to Dolo —— —	1 ½
From Dolo to Lizza Fuſina — ——	1 ½

Lizza Fuſina is the place where travellers take the packet-boat to go to Venice.

The inns upon this road are, at Bergamo, the muff; at Palazzolo, the poſt-houſe; at Breſica, the tower; at Verona, the two towers; at Vicenza, the red hat: There are at Venice three good inns, one of them is kept by Pietro Dami, or Petrillo; the other, by Mr. Bon; and the third, by S. Mailli. Theſe three inns are ſituated on the ſide of the great canal, and command the fineſt proſpect imaginable.

Rout from Milan to Mantua.

	poſt.
From Milan to Marigagno — —	1 ½
From Marigagno to Lodi — —	1
From Lodi to Zurleſco — — —	1
From Zurleſco to Pizichetone — —	1

	poſt.
From Pizichetone to Cremona — —	1 ½
From Cremona to St. Giacomo —	1
From St. Giacomo to Voltino — —	1
From Voltino to Bozzolo — — —	1
From Bozzolo to Caſtelloceio — —	1 ½
From Caſtelloceio to Mantua — —	1

Rout from Venice to Trieſte.

	poſt.
From Venice to Meſtre — — —	1
From Meſtre to Trevis — — —	1 ½
From Trevis to Cornigliano — —	1 ½
From Cornigliano to Sacil — —	1 ½
From Sacil to Pardenon —— —	2
From Pardenon to Codroibo — —	2
From Codroibo to Palma nuova ——	2
From Palma nuova to Gorizia — —	2
From Gorizia to Trieſte —— —	3

Rout from Mantua to Venice.

	poſt.
From Mantua to Caſtellaro — —	1 ½
From Caſtellaro to Sanguinetto ——	1 ½
From Sanguinetto to Lignago — —	1
From Lignago to Belvilacqua — —	1
From Belvilacqua to Eſte — — —	1 ½
From Eſte to Padua — — — —	1 ½
From Padua to Dolo — — —	1 ½
From Dolo to Lizza Fuſina — —	1 ½

The

The inns upon this road are, at Sanguinetto, the poſt-houſe; at Lignago, the poſt-houſe; at Eſte, the poſt-houſe; at Padua, the golden-ſtar; and at Venice, as aforeſaid, p. 251.

Rout from Venice to Rimini.

From Venice to Chiozza you go in a felucca, and that voyage is generally performed in three hours.

	posts.
From Chiozza to Fornace — ——	1 ½
From Fornace to Meſola —— ——	1
From Meſola to Goro — — —	1
From Goro to Magna Vacca — —	1 ½
From Magna Vacca to Priamoro —	1
From Priamoro to Ravenna —	1 ½
From Ravenna to Savio ——	1
From Savio to Ceſenatico —	1 ½
From Ceſenatico to Rimini —	1 ½

The inns on this road are, at Fornace, the poſt-houſe; at Magna Vacca, the poſt-houſe; at Ravenne, the poſt-houſe; and at Ramini, the poſt-houſe.

Rout from Mantua to Bologna.

	posts.
From Mantua to Governolo —	1 ½
From Governolo to Quingindolo —	1
From Quingindolo to Concordia —	1
From Concordia to Mirandola —	1
From Mirandola to Buon Porto —	1 ½

	posts.
From buon Porto to Modena —	1 ½
From Modena to Samoggia —	1 ½
From Samoggia to Bologna —	1 ½

The inns on this road are, at San Benedetto, the poſt-houſe; at la Mirandola, the poſt-houſe; at Modena, l'Arbergo; and at Bologna, the Pilgrim.

Rout from Bologna to Padua.

	posts.
From Bologna to St. Giorgio —	1 ½
From St. Giorgio to Cento —	1
From Cento to St. Carlo ——	1
From St. Carlo to Ferrara ——	1
From Ferrara to Rovigo —	1 ½
From Rovigo to Monſelice ——	1 ½
From Monſelice to Padua —	1 ½

Rout from Aleſſandria to Genoa.

	posts.
From Aleſſandria to Novi —	1 ½
From Novi to Ottagio — —	1 ½
From Ottagio to Campomarrone —	1 ½
From Campomarrone to Genoa —	1 ½

Rout from Mantua to Trento.

	posts.
From Mantua to Roverbolla — —	1 ½
From Roverbolla to Caſtelnuovo ——	1

From

	posts.
From Caſtelnuovo to la Chiuſa ——	1
From la Chiuſa to Peri —— ——	1
From Peri to Ala — — — —	1
From Ala to Roveredo — — —	1
From Roveredo to Trento — —	1

European Travellers are very much indebted to Meſſrs. Herries and Co. of Jeffery's-ſquare, St. Mary-axe, London, for the following beneficial and convenient method of tranſacting their money-matters.

☞ They have alſo a ſhop in St. James's-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, for the accommodation of thoſe who live at the Weſt-end of the Town.

Plan of Exchange Notes for the Uſe of Britiſh *Travellers, and others, in Foreign Parts.*

THESE notes are ſigned for and in the the name of the concerned in the London Exchange-banking company, who cannot by law exceed ſix in number; nor, according to

the conſtitution of the company, be leſs than five; in order that their joint reſponſibility for their engagements, in the courſe of buſineſs, may at all times be the more unqueſtionable.

The Circular Exchange-notes are given for any even ſum, from twenty pounds upwards, payable at any one of various places on the continent of Europe, at the option of the poſſeſſor, who is furniſhed with a Letter of order for that purpoſe, addreſſed to the agent of the company at thoſe different places.

Thoſe agents are alone inſtructed to diſtinguiſh the authenticity of the Notes, and are alſo inſtructed to take two receipts, ſerving for one ſole purpoſe; one by way of diſcharge, the other ſeparately, to prove the payment, in caſe any of the Notes (which therefore are not negotiable to indifferent perſons) ſhould be loſt, in ſending them back diſcharged.

Their value is reduced into Foreign money at the current uſance courſe of exchange on London, at the time and place of payment.

Although

Although payable ſeven days after ſight, to anſwer the like purpoſe abroad as Bank poſt-bills in England, yet thoſe circular Notes are always paid on preſentation, unleſs when there is ſome room for ſuſpicion of their not being preſented by the right owner; in which caſe the foreign agents avail themſelves of the ſeven days after ſight, to make the neceſſary enquiry, in order that the payment may be ſtopt, in caſe of any of the notes being loſt, or falling into wrong hands; and that the value may be recovered of the company by the real proprietor, on giving proper ſecurity.

On the other hand, the Transferable Exchange Notes are given for any required ſum, previouſly reduced into foreign money at the laſt quoted courſe of Exchange on London, from the place where made payable; and they are negotiable abroad by ſimple endorſement, in the ſame manner as bills of exchange, or orders, at ſhort date.

Both the Circular and Transferable Exchange Notes are paid abroad, without the deduction of any charge whatever; thus the traveller is exempted from the commiſſion on letters of credit, often repeated in proportion as they are renewed abroad, or transferred from one place to another.

The

The Company will take bills of exchange of drawers or endorſers of undoubted credit, on moſt of the places contained in their liſt; this is often a great convenience to thoſe who cannot negotiate ſuch bills without ſending them to ſome third place on the Continent for that purpoſe.

Although the uſe of Letters of Credit on the former footing cannot be recommended to travellers, yet the Company will, when required and ſatisfied of the ſecurity, give circular and alſo direct credits, on ſuch places as have a regular exchange on London, free of accumulated charges abroad, and only ſubject to the ſingle commiſſion and poſtage at the place of payment, and to another to the Company, which will both be exacted openly, and the money paid abroad at the juſt courſe on London.

This buſineſs, as well as the Inland or ordinary Banking branch, is conducted at the Company's office in St. James's-ſtreet; but their Exchange notes, and Letters of credit, may alſo be had by applying to Meſſ. Herries and Co. in Jeffries-ſquare, St. Mary-axe, London.

The

The Circular Exchange Notes are not addreſſed to any particular place, but their value may be received at any of thoſe in the following liſt, at the option of the poſſeſſors, on producing the letter of order.

Amſterdam
Aix la Chapelle
Aix in Provence
Alicante
Angers
Antwerp
Augſburg
Avignon
Barcelona
Bayonne
Berlin
Berne
Beſançon
Bilbao
Blois
Bordeaux
Bologna
Breſlaw
Bruſſels
Brunſwick
Cadiz
Caen
Carthagena
Cologne
Copenhagen
Dantzig
Dijon
Dreſden
Florence
Franckfort on the Mayn
Geneva
Genoa
Ghendt
Gibraltar
Gothenburg
The Hague
Hamburgh
Hanover
Konigſberg
Leghorn
Leipzig
Liege
Lille
Liſbon
Lyons
Madrid

Malaga

Malaga
Manheim
Marſeilles
Middleburg
Milan
Montpellier
Moſcow
Munich
Nancy
Nants
Naples
Nice
Orleans
Paris
Parma
Peterſburg
Prague
Rheims
Riga
Rochelle
Rome
Seville
Spa
Stockholm
Straſburg
Toulouſe
Tours
Turin
Valencia
Venice
Vienna
Warſaw

Copy

Copy of the Bills as iſſued by HERRIES *and Co.*

N°. Billet de Change circulaire pour *L.* Sterlins.

A Sept jours de vuë prefix Nous payerons, ou ferons payer par nos Agents aux diverſes places marquées dans nos Lettres d'ordre circulaires, à l'ordre de la valeur de Sterlins,

au cours à Uſance ſur Londres ſans fraix quelconques, Valeur reçuë comptant

à Londres ce 17

A Meſſieurs

Meſſieurs Les Banquiers en général, deſignés dans nos Lettres d'ordre ſus dites.

Pour la Compagnie de Banque en Changes de cette Ville.

New

New Regulations of the Diligences.

A Diligence, with good poſt-horſes, ſets out from Paris at eleven o'clock at night for the city of Rheims, goes through Villers-cotterets and Soiſſons; and returns to Paris on Mondays, at the ſame hour.

A Diligence ſets out from Paris for the city of Metz, on Sundays and Wedneſdays, at twelve o'clock at night, going through Meaux, Epernay, Châlons, Sainte Menehoult, and Verdun.

Another Diligence ſets out from Metz for Paris, on the ſame days.

A Diligence ſets out from Paris for the city of Straſburg, on Tueſdays; and from Straſburg to Paris, going through Meaux, Châlons, Saint-Dizier, Bar-le-Duc, Toul, Nancy, Luneville, and Saverne.

Two Diligences ſet out from Paris for the city of Meaux, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at ſix o'clock in the morning; and from Meaux, on Mondays and Saturdays, at the ſame hour.

Four Diligences ſet out from Paris on Mondays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, for Amiens: two of them are for Calais, and go through Amiens, Abbeville, Montreuil, and Boulogne, on Tueſdays and Fridays.

A

A Diligence ſets out for Saint-Omer, going through Amiens, Arras, Bethune, and Aire.

Two Diligences ſet out from Calais for the city of Paris, on Mondays and Thurſdays; and another from Saint-Omer for that capital every Friday.

The Routs of the provinces of Picardy and Artois are, by the means of this new regulation, ſufficiently provided with conveyances. The public ſervice for the cities of Lille and Valenciennes, on the roads to Senlis, Gournay, Perrone, and Cambray, is performed in the following manner:

A Diligence ſets out every day from Paris for the city of Cambray, exactly at twelve o'clock at night; and another from Cambray to Paris, at the ſame hour.

Alſo two Diligences ſet out from Cambray every day; one for Lille, and the other for Valenciennes. And from the cities of Lille and Valenciennes, ſet out likewiſe every day, a Diligence for Cambray.

A Diligence ſets out from Paris on Mondays and Thurſdays, at four o'clock in the morning, for the city of Beauvais: and on Wedneſdays and Saturdays ſets out from Beauvais a Diligence, for the city of Paris.

N. B.

N. B. The offices or warehouſes of theſe Diligences, are at preſent in St. Denis-ſtreet, oppoſite the Filles-dieu.

An Account of the public Libraries in Paris.

THE advantage which perſons of all ranks and circumſtances have in France, of being admitted without expence or difficulty into public libraries, has contributed greatly to the rapid progreſs which the French have during this laſt century, made in arts and ſciences.

The king's library, in Richelieu-ſtreet, is the firſt and moſt valuable of all: it is open on Tueſdays and Fridays, in the forenoon.

The library De St. Victor, was bequeathed by Mr. Bouchet de Bournonville, and contains an excellent collection of Books; to which conſiderable additions have been made by Meſſrs. De Tralage and Couſin: it is open for the public on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Saturdays, holy-days excepted: it is ſhut up from the 15th of Auguſt to St. Luke's day.

The library called Mazarine, is one of the pavilions of the college Des Quatre Nations, and has been public ſince 1688: it is open on

on Mondays and Thurſdays, and ſhuts up from the 1ſt of Auguſt to All-ſaints-day.

The library Des Avocats, was bequeathed to the Company of the Advocates of the parliament of Paris by Mr. Riparfond, on condition that the public ſhould get admittance there on certain days every week. This library has been made public ſince 1608 ; it is in one of the apartments of the Archiepiſcopal palace. It is open on Tueſdays and Fridays in the afternoon.

The library of the Eccleſiaſtic Society of L'Oratoire, otherwiſe called Prêtres de la Doctrine Chretienne, was bequeathed to them by Mr. Miron, Doctor of Divinity : it is open on Tueſdays and Fridays, from St. Martin's-day until St. Lewis's day, Auguſt the 25th.

The library which belongs to the corporation of the city of Paris, was bequeathed by Mr. Moriau, Attorney-general : it abounds with books of all kinds of literature, curious manuſcripts, port-folios filled with geographical maps, plans of cities, cuts, medals, and counters. The mayor and aldermen of the city of Paris have enriched it from time to time ; but becauſe there was not in the Town-hall room enough to contain this library, it has been removed from the Hotel de Lamoignon, rue Pavée, to the Hotel or Maiſon de St. Louis, rue St. Antoine : it is

open on all Wedneſdays and Fridays in the afternoon, from two o'clock till five in ſummer-time, and from two till four only in the winter, excepting on ſuch feſtivals as may happen to fall on the aforeſaid days. No admittance from the firſt of September until St. Martin's-day.

The library of the univerſity at the college of Louis-le-grand, is open every Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday, from nine o'clock in the morning, until twelve at noon; and from half an hour after two o'clock, till five in the evening.

The library belonging to the College of Phyſicians is open on Thurſdays only, after twelve o'clock at noon.

N. B. The aforeſaid libraries are inſpected and ſuperintended by the king's general attorney, and other magiſtrates, who take a continual care that they are kept in proper order, and provide for the neceſſary purchaſe of additional books out of the funds left for that purpoſe.

Private Libraries.

The library of Saint Germain-des-Prés is a very conſiderable one, as well on account of the number of its books, as of old manuſcripts: it was enriched in 1718 with the library of M. l'Abbé d'Etrées, ſince archbiſhop

biſhop of Cambray; and in 1720, with that of Mr. l'Abbé Renaudon, ſo well known in the republic of letters. The cardinal de Gevres hath bequeathed to the ſaid abbey his whole library, that the public might enjoy it once in the week, both in the forenoon and afternoon. The biſhop of Metz hath alſo bequeathed a great number of manuſcripts, formerly the property of lord-chancellor Seguier. This library has been likewiſe augmented with the curious collection of antiquities of the late Don Bernard de Montfaucon. Although it is not abſolutely eſtabliſhed for the uſe of the public alone, it is nevertheleſs as much frequented as any other, on account of the free admittance which is given to all men of letters.

The library of Sainte Génevieve du Mont is one of the fineſt in Paris: there are to be found a great number of the moſt ancient and ſcarce editions of books: it has been augmented with that of Mr. Le Tellier, archbiſhop of Reims, which contains 16,000 volumes; among them are many curious manuſcripts, and original port-folios, of the greateſt maſters in Italy, and other ſchools. The cabinet for curioſities is adjoining the library; it includes, beſides ſeveral pieces of natural hiſtory, a collection of antiques of the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans.

There is another cabinet of medals, which the late duke of Orleans has enriched with a ſet of golden medals. Altho' this library is not rendered public, ſuch perſons who chooſe to go there and ſtudy, will find it open in the afternoons of Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, excepting the holy-days.

The library of Sorbone is in poſſeſſion of ſeveral authentic manuſcripts.

The library of the college of Navarre is remarkable for its ancient manuſcripts.

The library of the Celeſtin friars is noted for its old manuſcripts and editions of books.

The library of the Auguſtins Déchauſſés, at the Place des Victoires: in their convent is to be ſeen a cabinet, curious for containing a very fine ſet of medals and antiques.

The library of the late cardinal de Soubiſe, increaſed with that of the preſident Menars, and which did formerly belong to Mr. De Thou. In this library there is a great number of the beſt editions of books, and good bindings.

Liſt

Liſt of the Royal Academies in France.

THE French Academy of the Quarante, inſtituted by the late cardinal Richelieu, and eſtabliſhed in 1635.

The Academy of the Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, in 1663.

The Academy of the Sciences, in 1666.

The Academy of Architecture, in 1671.

The Academy of Painting, Sculpture, &c. in 1698.

The Academy, or College of Surgeons, in 1731.

The Academy of Soiſſons, in 1689.

The Academy of Villefranche en Beaujolois, in 1679.

The Academy of Nimes, in 1688.

The Academy of Angers, in 1685.

The Academy des jeux Floraux de Toulouſe, in 1694.

The Academy des Arts et Belles Lettres, at Caen, in 1706.

The Academy, or Societé Royale des Sciences, at Montpellier, in 1706.

The Academy of the Sciences and Belles Lettres, at Lyons, in 1700.

The Academy of the Belles Lettres, Sciences, and Arts, at Bordeaux, in 1703.

The Academy of the Belles Lettres, at Marſeilles, in 1726.

The

The Academy of La Rochelle, in 1734.

The Academy of Dijon, in 1740.

The Academy of the Sciences et Beaux Arts, at Pau, en Bearn, in 1721.

The Academy of the Sciences and Belles Lettres, at Beziers, in 1723.

The Academy of Belles Lettres, at Montauban, in 1744.

The Academy of the Sciences, Belles Lettres, and Arts, at Beſançon, in 1735.

The Academy, or Societé des Sciences, et des Arts, at Metz, in 1760.

The Academy, or Societé d'Agriculture, de Commerce, et des Arts, in the province of Britanny.

The Academy of the Sciences, Belles Lettre, an Arts, at Rouen, in 1744.

The Length of Miles in different Parts of Europe.

AN Engliſh mile is 1760 yards, or 5280 feet; 69 or 70 miles make a degree.

A German mile is the fifteenth part of a degree, which is a little more than four Engliſh miles.

An Italian mile is 1000 paces of five Roman feet each, which is two thirds of an inch leſs than the Engliſh foot; ſo that 76 Italian miles are near a degree.

A Daniſh, Swediſh, and Hungarian mile, makes ſix Engliſh miles, or one German mile and a half.

A French league is the 25th part of a degree, which is two Engliſh miles and three-quarters.

A Spaniſh league is four Italian miles, ſeventeen and a half to a degree.

A Ruſſian werſt is about three-quarters of an Engliſh mile.

F I N I S.

9059724